THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 1ST MARCH.

A DIGNITY, Knight of the Star of India has been conferred upon the Maharaja of Munipore, deservedly, as a contemporary says, in recognition of the services rendered by the Munipures on the occasion of the relief of the little band beleaguered by some four thousand Nagas in the stockade at Kohima It will be remembered that a flying column was sent to the relief of the place, but that before it reached Kohima, Colonel Johnstone, Political Agent at Munipore, with a force of 2,000 Kukies and Munipures, had already effected their deliverance.

IT IS STATED that the Mahomedans of India have undertaken a portion of the work connected with the cleansing and repair of "the Zubaida," a rivulet near Mecca, which had been neglected by the Arabs, notwithstanding that the Sultan of Turkey pays them Rs. 20,000 every year to keep it in order. The total outlay will be five lakhs, of which Indian Mahomedans contribute a lakh and fifty thousand rupees, the Porte promising assistance in the shape of troops, engineers, &c. In future it is said the Sultan's annual grant of Rs.20,000 will be paid to the Indian Moslems, who will no doubt look after the Zubaida much better than the persons in whose charge it is at present.

WE TAKE the following from the *Civil and Military Gazette*:

The failure in repeated instances to keep the native troops supplied with the necessaries of life in the bitter and wholly uncongenial climate in which they are serving is, we warn those responsible, distinctly destroying all the attraction of military service among the classes from which we draw our native armies. Letters from sepoys serving in Afghanistan all teeming with the same dismal accounts of death from exposure, hardship and insufficient clothing and food, are being scattered broadcast over the land. Whether on the north-west, or on the south-eastern frontier, it is the same story. Troops cannot move for want of carriage, and soldiers are dying or disabled for want of rations. The gallant stormers of Konoma were on half rations when we last heard from the Naga hills, and the suffering in many of the native regiments in Afghanistan has been notoriously as lamentable as it might have been avoidable under energetic supervision.

This is, indeed, sad but true.

THE DUKE of ARGYLL says that in the course of last year Lord Lytton disapproved so much the policy of the Government that he wrote an elaborate paper, sent it home, and had it distributed among private individual members of the House of Lords, recommending measures more severe and violent than had been recommended by the Government. This Statement has, however, been contradicted by Lord Lytton.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, on Feb. 6, Mr. Ashbury asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether Her Majesty's Government had received any communication from the Indian Government to the effect that official or other documents were found in Kabul, or elsewhere, indicating that the Russian Government, or its agents, had opened negotiations with the late Amir Shere Ali, or Yakoob Khan, prejudicial to the interests of British India, and in contravention of the documentary understandings between the two Governments that Afghanistan was beyond the sphere of Russian interests or designs. Mr. Stanhope, in reply, stated that it was true that certain documents as described and correspondence have been discovered in Kabul, and they were in the possession of the Government. It was, however, considered by the Government not desirable, in the interest of the public, either to state the nature of that correspondence, or the contents of the papers.

WOMAN'S RIGHT to representation may not be recognized in England, but her influence in political organizations cannot be denied. A correspondent says, the death of the Countess Waldegrave left a serious gap in the politico-social arrangements of the Liberal party leaders, and speculation has been rife as to what steps should be taken to repair, or at any rate to attempt to repair, the loss. It is now semi-officially stated that the health of the Countess Granville is so delicate that she will not be able to take a conspicuous place in the great party receptions of the Session, and the leaders are thus unfortunate in being unable to avail themselves of the service of a lady whose high and uncommon abilities, united with great tact and long experience, would have qualified her to maintain the reputation of a *role* in which Lady Holland, Lady Palmerston, and the Countess Waldegrave attained distinguished success. For the present Session, the lead in giving the receptions of the Liberal party will be taken by Lady Corck, wife of the Earl of Corck and Orrery, daughter of the late Marquis of Clanricarde, and grand-daughter of the famous statesman George Canning.

TUESDAY, 2ND MARCH.

IT IS STATED that the French Government apprehended a collision with China. They have accordingly given orders to the Governor at Saigon to provide provisions and stores for 6,000 men, sufficient to last them for three months. The forces for which these supplies are being accumulated are destined for Tonquin. The French Government are said to be apprehensive that the Emperor of China will again claim actual supremacy over Cochin-China, protesting, at the same time, against the French occupation of that province, and the expedition to Tonquin is intended as a practical check to that move on the part of the Chinese Government.

ITALY, IT is said, has definitely taken possession of Assab. It was originally taken ten years ago, and the prospects of Italian colonists there are promising, the Sultan and tribe of Danakil being very friendly.

IT IS ANNOUNCED that the step long contemplated by the Indian Government has been taken, and coolie emigration to the French Island of Reunion has been suspended. When, at the instance of M. Schœlcher (the French Senator who has made himself the special protector of the coloured inhabitants of the French Colonies), a Commission of Inquiry was appointed the result was the promise of various needed reforms, and meantime the emigration to Cayenne was stopped altogether. The India Office now intimates, that, until a protector of immigrants has been appointed for Reunion, the immigration of Indian labourers will not be permitted.

WE TAKE from a London letter the following summary of questions and notices of motions in the House of Commons regarding India:

Mr. Errington has in hand the question of coolie labour in the colonies. Sir Henry Havelock will call attention to the successful working of the system of short-service and reserves, established in 1871, so far as it has at present proceeded; to examine those causes which have prevented its further development, especially an unintelligent method of recruiting, and the unnecessary departure from the principles laid down in 1872; and to move "that this House, recognising the soundness of the principle of the creation of reserves during peace for the ready expansion of the army in time of emergency, is of opinion that that object will be carried out most economically and efficiently by the complete development of the system of localised depots and larger units originated in 1872; by the establishment of closer relations between the regular army and the auxiliary branches of the service, *viz*, the Militia and the Volunteers; and by a further extension of the system of wholly voluntary military service, upon a broader and more popular basis, to classes of the community not hitherto attracted to the army. "The same honourable member will call for certain papers connected with the removal of Captain Balsir Chatterton from the Bengal Army. Mr. Edward Jenkins intends to call attention to the office of the General Commanding-in-Chief and to the manner in which it is at present conducted. Mr McArthur is to move a resolution with reference to taxation in Ceylon for ecclesiastical purposes. Sir Joseph McKenna will call the attention of the House to the depreciatory effect on the value of silver bullion caused by the maintenance in the United Kingdom of a duty on the manufacture of silver equal to 30 per cent. *ad-valorem* on the metal, and to the consequent adverse effect on the Anglo-India revenue measured by a gold standard, and on the exchanges with this country. Mr. O'Donnell will call attention to the disabilities imposed by the present rates of pay and other causes upon officers promoted from the ranks; and will move "that the efficiency of the army, and in particular the maintenance of an efficient body of non-commissioned officers, requires a large increase in the number of commissions granted for meritorious service." General Shute will move—That in the opinion of this House the system of compulsory retirement for all ranks of officers of the army established by the Warrant of August 13, 1877, has failed in its object, is detrimental to the service, and specially unjust when applied to officers who have purchased any of their commissions." Sir David Wedderburn will move—"That a free and authoritative expression of the wishes and requirements of India tax-payers would be of the greatest value to Parliament as well as to the Government of India, and it is desirable that native representatives from the principal centres of population should be admitted into the Indian Legislative Councils, and should have afforded to them full opportunities for discussing the financial propositions of the Government. Sir George Balfour has down on the paper questions of the usual character with reference to Indian railway statistics and account, and as to Indian finance, Indian local taxation, and East India recruits. Sir Eardley Wilmot will move his long-deferred resolution with reference to the grievance of Mr. William Tayler, formerly Commissioner of Patna.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY has a vigorous article on "Purchase in the Church" by Mr. Martinieu, from which we make the following extract:

"Thus, step by step, it has come to pass that presentations and advowsons, the spiritual charge of parishes, to sell which, in Queen Elizabeth's time, was 'execrable before God,' are now bought and sold as readily as sacks of corn in the market, or shares on the Exchange. If we have no Tetzel haranguing in our street, we have 'clerical agents' advertising in every newspaper, Tulzel's wares were pardons in another world. ..... The 'clerical agent's' wares are the 'cures' of thousands and tens of thousands of souls..... Our law.... bids the clergy pray on Sundays in Ember weeks that 'the bishop may lay hands suddenly on no man, but faithfully and wisely make choice of fit persons to serve in the sacred ministry' of the Church; yet with an assiduity and mendacious and scandalous inconsistency, by way of commentary thereon, by way of indicating how the fit persons are to be chosen, it permits the charge and cure of souls, in prospect and contemplation of which ordination is conferred, to be put up on Monday to auction to the highest bidder, and enjoins the bishop, under penalties, to institute the presentee thus selected!"

What revelations!

HERE ARE A FEW flowers of Tamil rhetoric. Sir J. Longden, the new Governor of Ceylon, is thus described in a Tamil address: "Her Majesty the Queen, shaded by a pure moon-lighted umbrella, is a worthy golden vessel set up to shine in all its splendour on the sea of grace, and Sir J. Longden, the Governor is a gem in it." Sir J. Longden is further described as "the celestial sun that rose from the high cliffs of Britain," and Lady Alice as "the attendant Lunar Orb."

WEDNESDAY, 3RD MARCH.

WE GIVE *in extenso* the following protest against Kabul executions:

To the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Beaconsfield, K. G., &c., &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,—We have heard with surprise and grief the account of certain acts committed by the British Army in Afghanisthan, which we believe to be contrary to the practices of civilised warfare, and certain to be followed by disaster and dishonour.

In proclaiming that all who opposed the British forces would be treated as rebels, that those who had instigated the resistance would be punished without mercy, and in offering rewards for any person who had fought against his troops, the General in command took a course which cannot be justified either by public law, or by the customs of civilised armies in the field.

A national resistance to invasion cannot with justice be converted into mutiny and insurrection by a proclamation of the invaders; much more so, when the invaders have themselves destroyed such government and organization as previously existed in the country.

We make no reference to anything that has been done during actual operations in the field, or to the execution of those who were fairly convicted of murder; but we desire to point out how grave a thing it is that soldiers on a campaign should deliberately put their prisoners to death on political grounds and on a technical charge of rebellion.

It appears that the General in command having obtained possession of Cabul and the territory around it, instituted a systematic search, not only for those who had been accomplices in the attack on the British envoy, but for those who had taken an active part in the defence of their country. The accounts published under a strict military censorship inform us that in a series of public executions a considerable number of Afghans have been hung by the orders of British officers, with no military object, but as a measure of political vengeance. Against some of these, we are told, there was evidence that they had a share in the attack on the envoy; others, and amongst them a chief priest, were put to death on the general ground of having fought in the enemy's ranks, or having been prominent in the defence. These executions took place at a time when there was no active resistance in arms; those executed were prisoners, either previously taken in fight, or arrested in their homes. In some cases, at least, men were hung on the spot, on the sole evidence that their names were found on the lists of particular regiments. We are told that after the bloody combats of December, the General, on re-taking Cabul, returned to the system of hanging prisoners on political, as distinct from military, grounds. A pardon has now been proclaimed; but this pardon rests on the principle that those who defend their country from invasion are committing a crime. And it reserves the leaders of that defence for special punishment. Such proceedings are in violation of the practices of civilised warfare. They treat the invasion of an independent nation as if it were the sanguinary repression of a domestic insurrection. They have inflamed the hostility of the Afghan people, and they must make it permanent.

We ask her Majesty's Government to institute an inquiry into acts which affect the honor of the nation, of the army, and of the Sovereign.

(Signed by) the Duke of Westminister, the Bishops of Oxford and Exeter; Sir Arthur Hallan Elton, Bart; Sir John Forbes Clark, Bart; Sir Charles Trevelyan, Bart K. C. B; Sir Chas. Wingfield, K. C. S I; Sir Charles Hobhouse (late Judge of Supreme Court Calcutta); Mr. J. A. Froude; Mr. F. H. Harrison; Sir Arthur Hobhouse, K. C. S. I.; Rev. Mr. Freemantle; Rev. Professor Plumptre; Rev. Llewellyn Davies; Dr. Humphrey Sandwitch, C. B.; General Colin Mackenzie; Sir Thos. Fowell Buxton, M P.; E. North Buxton, Esq.; Thomas Hughes, Q. C,; Colonel R D, Osborn; Major Evans Bell; Rev. Stopford Brooke; Leonard Courney, M. P.; Mr. Ashton Dilke; J. Chamberlain, M. P.; William Morris; F. W. Chesson; Robert Knight; Samuel Gurney; E S. Bessly; Hon'ble F. Russell, Sir John Swinburne, Bart; Rev. Dr. Allen; Rev. Baldwin Brown; Sir Benson Maxwell; Jas. Heywood F. R. S.; Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart, M. P; Burne Jones; John Morley; Professor Bryce; Samuel Morley, M P; F. Pennington, M P.

ON THE 18th of January in bright moonlight, says the *Pioneer*, four inoffensive coolies were murdered within 300 yards of Dadur and within half that distance of a guard, which consisted of a *naik* and two *sowars* of His Highness the Khan of Khelat. Unless the murderers are discovered and brought to justice, and the troopers punished for their culpable neglect, it will be difficult to induce workmen to enter the friendly country of Beluchistan.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF has taken the unusual step of recalling General Massy from Kabul. The reason given for his recall is the action in the Chardeh Valley on December 11th, when four guns were lost and the 9th Lancers cut up. It is said that General Massy is prepared to justify the part he took in the action in question.

THE PIONEER'S KABUL CORRESPONDENT has the following on the coming of Abdul Rahamun to the front in connection with the game of Affghan politics :

The death of Shere Ali and the succession of Yakoob Khan might have tempted him to make another effort for the throne ; but without the assistance and countenance of Russia, he could scarcely hope to be successful. To raise an army money is needed; and though the Russians were considerate enough to pay the exiled prince a liberal pension, they were too anxious to keep on good terms with England to subsidize a pretender to the Ameership just when the Treaty of Gundamuk had been signed. Abdul Rahman may have been convinced, also, that Yakoob Khan would never be strong enough to carry out that treaty and that his downfall either at the hands of his own subjects or of the British, would leave Cabul open to other competitors. The massacre of our Envoy, the march of Sir F. Roberts's force upon Cabul, and the dispersion of the rebel army, followed each other so rapidly, that the country was paralyzed as far as active resistance went. The flight of Nek Mahomed (uncle of Abdul Rahman) to Russian territory was the signal for the collapse of the Afghan army, and doubtless the fugitive General warned his nephew that to attempt any campaign while the British were posing as the protectors of Yakoob Khan and the conquerors of Cabul, would be little short of madness. Besides, if Yakoob Khan were to be reinstated, and his rule made secure by a new British alliance, rebellion against him would be full of danger. That, in case of certain contingencies, a plan of action was arranged between Abdul Rahman and Nek Mahomed would appear certain ; and it is half suspected that Russian sympathy was freely extended to them, and a hint given that practical aid would also be afforded when the plan was ripe for execution. They were waiting upon Providence ; and the first reward for their patience was the deportation of Yakoob Khan to India on December 1st, and the assumption by the British of the temporary sovereignty of Cabul. The Ameership thus became vacant ; and Abdul Rahman, as the son of Mir Afzul Khan, eldest son of Dost Mahomed, could fairly lay claim to the throne.

The appearance of Abdul Rahman is a new and most important factor in the Afghan problem. He has with him Ishak Khan, son of Sirdar Azim Khan, who was Amir for a short time when Shere Ali's fortunes were at their lowest ebb. His popularity, and his soldierly qualities are universally acknowledged. What his future plans may be can only be conjectured.

AT THE OPENING of Parliament the Queen wore a dress and train of black velvet trimmed with miniver, and a long white tulle veil, surmounted by the crown in diamonds. Her Majesty also wore a necklace and earrings of large diamonds, the *kho-i-noor* as a brooch, the Riband and Star of the Order of the Garter, and the Orders of Victoria and Albert and the Crown of India. Her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice wore a dress of pale blue velvet, trimmed with satin, and head-dress of feathers, with veil and diamond stars. Her Royal Highness also wore necklace of diamonds, a pearl and diamond endant, earrings, and brooch, with the Orders of pVictoria and Albert, the Crown of India, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha Family Orders.

A TERRIBLE accident occurred in Bombay on the 28th ultimo. The British India Steamer *Vingorla*, which left Bombay for Kurrachee on Saturday, February 28th, with a large number of passengers and the Kurrachee Mails, sank at sea about 12 o'clock at night, 70 miles from Bombay. All went well, the sea being smooth, and the wind light, till half past nine the same evening, when the officer on watch observed the ship settling down by the head. On opening the main hatch water was found in the hold within 5 feet of the main deck. The total loss of life is 68, including 56 native deck passengers.

THE TRADES' ASSOCIATION have presented a petition against the continuance of the License tax based on the following grounds :

1st.—That the position of the finances, as shown in the Financial statement submitted to the Council, does not justify the re-imposition of an unpopular form of taxation, which, at its maximum, only yielded £820,000, of which it is now proposed to sacrifice £340,000.

2nd.—That the Bill makes no definite provision for the exigencies of famine, which was the sole declared reason for the original imposition of the tax.

3rd.—That special taxation on a particular class for general imperial purposes is opposed to good policy.

Of course the retention of the License tax was a foregone conclusion and the petition has had no effect.

THURSDAY, 4TH MARCH.

WE ARE glad to notice that the Maharani of Ticcari has made two princely donations, one of Rs. 14,000 to be invested in Government securities, the proceeds to be applied to the maintenance of the Ticcari Charitable Dispensary, and the other of Rs. 11,000 to be similarly invested for the purpose of founding two scholarships in the names of Sir Ashley Eden and Sir Steuart Bayley respectively. The money has been made over to the District Magistrate, Mr. Barton.

SOME enterprising Pundits of Commillah have formed the project of publishing monthly a periodical under the style and designation of "Tuntra Kulpturu" or reprints of the Tuntras at a price of annas 12 for each number or Rs 4-6 per annum. The work will be edited by Pundit Doorgachurn Vaidant Siromoni and published by Babus Denonath Acharjea and Chundercoomar Dutt.

A CORRESPONDENT at Lukhimpore writes about impressment of labour in Assam. We give the following abstract of his letter :

The other day a boy of the 1st class North Lukhimpore English School was intercepted on his way to school and made to carry the luggage of the son of the Head Clerk of the Assistant Commissioner's Court. The matter was brought to the knowledge of the school authorities, the Mouzadar and the Head Clerk were written to and at last a report was submitted to the Assistant Commissioner. The last mentioned authority issued no orders ; the Mouzadar explained that the boy belonged to a lower class of society and therefore he was arrested as a cooly. Sometime ago a teacher was seized and sent as a cooly with the Naga expedition. This seizure was reported to the Inspector of schools, who in his turn requested the Deputy Commissioner for the favor of an enquiry. the Deputy Commissioner forwarded the papers to the Mouzadar for explanation, but the Mouzadar gave no reply and there the matter ended.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Munirampore says :

There is a little river here called Hurryhur Nadi which is never ferdable. The road from Manirampore to Rajgunge originally constructed by the Rajas of Jessore passes over this river and there was a bridge over it which was destroyed or made unserviceable last year by a breach. It was understood that it will be rebuilt by the Road Cess Committee, but we learn that it is considered a part of the zemindar's duty to repair the bridge. You can hardly form an idea of the inconvenience and hardship to which we are subjected by this breach as it is a much frequented thorough fare and used by hundreds of persons. People are obliged to use this broken bridge at the imminent risk of their lives and limbs. Only the other day a passenger dropped from the bridge and broke his leg. It behoves the Raja of Jessore Raja Surendra Kant Roy, to look to this and repair the bridge.

Our correspondent has written about other matters, which we need not notice as they are not of general public interest.

WE HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of a book entitled *Family Medicine for Bengal* by Babu Beharilall Ghose, G. M. C. B. We have not had time to go through the book ; nor are we laymen qualified to pronounce an authoritative opinion on its merits. But the little that we have been able to see of the work has satisfied us that Babu Beharilall has spared no pains to make it useful. The book has been compiled from such standard English works as *Tanner's Practice of Medicine, Reynold's System of Medicine, Erichsen's Science and Art of Surgery, Playfair's Midwifery, West's Diseases of Children &c. &c.* It is written in clear and simple Bengali. It is needless to say that the book will be particularly useful to persons living in the interior of the country, where medical aid cannot be readily procured. Babu Beharilall, we are glad to see, recommends the use of many Native drugs, the efficacy of which has been established by experience.

FRIDAY, 5TH MARCH.

WE THANK the *Indian Daily News* for correcting us about the age of Sir James Fergusson, the Governor elect of Bombay. We were misled by one, who ought to have known better. By the bye Sir James Fergusson had paid a flying visit to India at the time of Lord Mayo.

IT IS PROPOSED to utilize the wards' estates in the North Western Provinces and Oudh for agricultural experiments. Sir George Campbell had tried this course, but failed, and the failure was attended with great loss to the wards' estates. Why should the experiments be made at the expense of minors, who have no voice in the management of their estates ?

WE OWE an apology to the editor of the *Legal Companion* for not noticing earlier his publication. A new series has been started which seems to be promising.

THE BOMBAY REVIEW has the following just remarks on the present License tax :

But there is a lower depth of disgrace and moral cowardice in connection with this highly sucessful and too triumphant budget. The Finance Minister and his colleagues had screwed themselves up to the manly resolve of amending the iniquitous license-tax by levelling it up and taxing their noble selves. All classes recognised the equity and healthiness of this new departure in fiscal policy ; and though the Calcutta Chamber —misled up the delusive "surplus" —memorialised for the total abolition of the tax, the country was more than half reconciled to the impost. This was on the understanding that its burden would be fairly shared by the classes who are fully able to fulfil their proportionate obligations to the State. The principle here indicated was almost ostentatiously stated in Sir John Strachey's speech on Christmas Eve ; but, now, what a falling off is there ! Clerks, artisans, small shopkeepers down to a limit of Rs. 44 per mensem, are to be passed through the taxation mill in order to screw out of them a few lakhs that are to be flung away in Afghanistan or sunk in wasteful trans-frontier railways. It is of the tender mercies of our pitiless financier that the millions below the range just named are, for very shame, to be spared ; but as half a million is all that this impost can to bring in, why not away with it altogether ? The fifty lakhs are not worth the worry : and by the untimely exemption of the only classes who have power to control expenditure, all the political good of such a levy has gone, while much of the evil remains. No explanation has been given of the motive for this suddenly decided exemption ; but it is easy to divine that the privileged class has itself refused to be taxed. Therefore our demoralised Finance Minister has yielded to its menaces ' not loud but deep,' as, in the matter of the cotton duties, he has succumbed to the electioneering partisans at home.

And then the poor ryot, who pays the public works cess, is taxed, though he may have not more than Rs. 10 per annum.

INDIAN CONTRIBUTORS to the Sydney Exhibition, says the above journal, have great cause for indignation at the cool and deliberate manner in which their exhibits were "shunted" into the back-ground. Not, of course, by those who represented the interests of the exhibitors ; but by the marked discourtesy, amounting almost to hostility, on the part of the local Commissioner to whom was entrusted the allotment of accommodation. This has been brought prominently to notice by the writer of an interesting communication addressed to the *Indian Daily News*.

THE BRITISH CONSUL at Chefoo in China, in a memorandum on the trade of that port, remarks that "our textiles have got a bad name, the demand for them is decreasing, and their place is being supplied by American manufactures. American drills, though 40 per cent, dearer, are driving the English drills out of the market." Few things, says the contemporary we have quoted above, are better known and understood than that the Manchester manufacturers have carried deception and adulteration to a pitch that is fast driving them from the principal markets of the world.

SATURDAY, 6TH MARCH.

THERE WERE 240 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 28th February last, of which 35 were from cholera, 8 from small-pox, 76 from fever, 23 from bowel-complaints, 4 from accidents, 17 from asthma and pthisis, 12 from convulsions, 18 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Five children were still-born and 4 persons died from old age. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 7.

RAI SURJAKANTA ACHARYA, who was last week made a Raja, is, we believe the 9th or 10th pupil of the Calcutta Wards' Institution, who has been honored by Government and the 4th who has got the title of Raja. Three years ago, he got the title of Rai Bahadur for his liberality and munificence. We are glad to notice he is turning to such good account the training he has derived in the Eton of Bengal.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following query :

"Some time ago I bought a house at a cheap price ; I improved it considerably, and then sold it to a Municipal Corporation of which I was a chief executive officer. The price paid me was considerably more than what I had to pay, but it was the market price of the time. Was I right or wrong, legally and morally ?"

Legally you are perfectly safe, but morally your conscience should decide for you. We suspect you have never been a chief executive officer of a Bengal Municipality.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the last number of the *Calcutta Medical News*. It contains more original matter than the first, in addition to a general summary of recent medical literature. A chemical analysis of *kurchi* bark the well known native remedy for dysentery is given ; an active principle like quinine has been discovered in it. The present number contains recent views regarding the origin of malaria or *marsh fever* and the composition of Goa Powder the popular remedy for ring-worm. We are requested to mention that the editor intends to collect popular and secret native remedies as far as possible and make experiments, with a view to give them a scientific basis, and to render them widely known amongst scientific practitioners.

WE THANK the Eastern Bengal Railway Company for a copy of their time and fare table, which has come into force from this month.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the *Oriental Miscellany* for this month. It is rich in variety and replete with interesting matter.

TWO WELL-KNOWN native gentlemen of Bombay are amongst us. Mr. Mehta, the barrister, who

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has already distinguished himself at the local bar, and Mr. Gholam Mahomed Munshi, who has laboured long in the cause o Mahomedan education in the Western Presidency.

PART III. of Babu Krishnachunder Roy's Book of Phrases and Idioms is bef re us. The author is going on steadily with his work and developing its usefulness. Mr. Tawney has recorded the following opinion of this book :

I think your Dictionary of Phrases and Idioms is likely to be very useful to students, as you take so much trouble to illustrate the use of English words and Phrases by passages from contemporary writers. It is after all the only way in which the real meaning of words can be learnt by persons who are not intimately mixing in English society.

C. H. TAWNEY
Principal, Presidency College.

CALCUTTA, 3rd. *March*, 1880.

A certificate from Mr. Tawney, who is generally and rightly chary of his opinion on literary performances, is a high recommendation in favour of our author.

WE SEE it stated that Sir Richard Temple will leave Bombay on the 24th April next.

WE GIVE below abstracts of the lectures delivered at the Science Association last week :

LECT. II. INDUCTION AND LAWS OF MAGNETIC ACTION.
By Dr. Mahendralal Sircar
Delivered on the 2nd March, 1880.

Induction explains why iron is at all attracted by the Magnet, how the iron must react upon the magnet and augment its magnetism, and thus explains the use of the *armature* to a magnet. According to Sir W. Harris, the magnetism of a magnet is *diminished* by an armature that completely envelopes it,—not borne out by experiments the lecturer has made. Induction explains why the amount of *attractive* force between two dissimilar poles is greater than the amount of *repulsive* force between two similar poles also the difference in the intensity of the induced magnetism according to the relative position of the magnet and the soft iron ; also why a pole of a powerful magnet will *attract* the similar pole of a week one. Induction shows that the Earth must be a great magnet with its North magnetic pole at its South geographical pole, and *vice versa*.

The law of magnetic action is the quantitative expression of the attraction between opposite, and repulsion between dissimilar poles. The law as stated by Newton, by Whiston, Hauksbee and Dr. Brooke Taylor, and by Muschenbroecke. The true law was deduced by Mr. Michel of Cambridge in 1750—was first experimentally established by Dr. Robison of Edinburgh, and finally established by Coulomb both by means of the Torsion balance and by the oscillations of a magnetic needle in the vicinity of a maguet.

LECT. V. THE QUALITIES OF MUSICAL SOUNDS.
By Rev. Father Lafont S. J., C. I. E.
(*Delivered on the 4th March*, 1880.)

Pitch has been proved to depend on the number of vibrations per second producing the sound. This number may be ascertained by the Syren of Cagnard-Latour already described but its application requires a practised musical ear and there is also the difficulty of sustaining a given note for a certain time. Hence Duhamel's Vibroscope is often employed instead of the Syren. It gives a permanent record of the number of vibrations and requires no skill. Despretz measured as much as 32,000 vibrations per second by means of a set of tunning-forks differing by the easily appreciated interval of octave. The third quality of musical sounds is *timbre* or that which makes the difference between notes of the same pitch emitted by various instruments, *viz.*, the C of a violin and the C of a trumpet. The cause of these differences in *timbre* is the admixture with the fundamental note of a varying number of *harmonics*. This is proved by Helmholtz's analytical and synthetical instruments, so devised that any number of *harmonics* may be detected by the *eye* in any given sound, or a combination may be produced containing these harmonics mixed in any proportion with the fundamental sound.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals : —1. Report on the Administration of the Province of Assam for 1878-79. 2. Indian Finance (three essays re-published from the 19th *Century*) with an introduction and appendix. By H. Fawcett, M. P. 3. Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XIII. Part I. 1880. 4. The Calcutta Medical News Vol. II. No. 2. 5. Proceedings of the Anjuman-i-Punjab in connexion with the proposed Bill for appointment of persons to the office of Kaji. 6. The Ten Principal Avatars of the Hindus. By Raja Sourendromohun Tagore, C. I. E. Mus. Doctor. 7. Phrases and Idioms, Part III. By Krishna Chunder Roy. 8. The Currency of India, a paper published at Glasgow. 9. A Catechism on Vaccination in English and Tamil. By C. V. Ganupayya, Madras. 10. Family Medicine for Bengal in Bengali. By Beharilal Ghose, G. M. C. B. 11. Sadar shana-Chintanika or Studies in Indian Philosophy Vol. III. Nos. 9. to 12. 12. Annual Report of the Behala Hurry Bhukti Prodayeni Sobha for 1285 B. E. 13. The *Oriental Miscellany* Vol. II. No. 12. 14. Parichurika, a Bengali monthly Vol. II. No. 10. 15. Notes on Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare. By a Teacher.

WE ARE glad to notice that the Hindu Family Annuity Fund is flourishing. It appears from the eighth annual report of the Fund, which is before us, that the total amount standing at the credit of the Fund on 31st March 1879, including Rs. 2,374 on account of interest, was Rs. 71,676-15-4 against Rs. 56,842-2-3, exhibited in the statement of the previous year : there has thus been an addition of Rs. 14,834-13-1 to the assets of the Fund during the past year. This is a purely native institution, and its success is a matter of national congratulation.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London February 28th.—After a three days' debate, the House of Commons agreed without division to a resolution punishing obstructive members with suspension. The resolution is made a standing order. The Liberals supported the Government.

March 2nd.—Colonel Stanley in the House of Commons, in moving the Army estimates, which were passed unopposed, expressed the opinion that the experiment made recently, will probably result in breech loaders replacing muzzle loaders. The Saint Gothard Tunnel has been completed. The Prussian Government is going to increase its silver currency.

3rd.—Sir Stafford Northcote in reply to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that the Afghan programme published by the *Civil and Military Gazette* at Lahor was purely imaginary.

3rd.—Mr. Whitworth, the liberal candidate, has been elected member for Drogheda in place of the deceased member Dr. O'Leary, Home Ruler.

4th.—Mr. Charles Edmund Grissel, who was arrested last year upon a warrant issued by the Speaker of the House of Commons for breach of privilege, and confined, has again been arrested and committed to Newgate. Lord Mark Kerr, Colonel of the 45th Regiment, has been appointed Colonel of the 13th Foot, and Lieutenant-General John Stuart has been appointed Colonel of the 54th Foot.

5th.—The President of the Board of Trade, replying to a question, in the House of Commons, said that a light-house on the Island of Galita in the Mediterranean had been promised, and that negotiations are progressing for the erection of others in the Red Sea and in the Gulf of Aden.

6th.—The *Times* publishes a letter from Mr. Roper Lethbridge, the Press Commissioner, containing a defence of the Indian Vernacular Press Act, in reply to articles which have appeared in the *Contemporary Review*. The latest advices from the seat of war in South America state that the Chillian fleet attacked the town of Arica, and during the action the Commander of the Huascar was killed.

St. Petersburg, 2nd March—The Emperor William of Germany has written a letter to the Czar on the occasion of the anniversary of his (the Czar's) accession to the throne, assuring him of his lifelong friendship. Most loyal enthusiasm prevails in St. Petersburg.

3rd.—General Melikoff, the head of the Supreme Commission for the suppression of disorder, was fired at to-day by a Nihilist, but the shot missed him. The intended assasin has been arrested.

4th.—Mlodetsky, the Nihilist, who attempted the life of General Milokoff by shooting at him, has been hanged. The Nihilists have issued a proclamation, in which they express regret at the failure attending the attempt to blow up the Czar in the Winter Palace, and threaten further attempts on His Majesty's life unless he either abdicates or grants the country a Constitution.

Berlin, February 27th.—Prince Lohenlohe, German Ambassador at Paris, has been appointed Foreign Secretary for six months.

March 2nd—In yesterday's sitting of the German Parliament there was a long debate on Prince Bismark's bill for an increase in the German army. Field Marshall Moltke made a speech in which he defended the increase, stating that he regarded it as a precautionary measure and not a menace.

3rd—The German army bill has been referred to a select committee. A convention has been concluded between England and Germany, assuring the co-operation of the navies of the two countries in suppression of the slave trade.

4th.—The Emperor William, at dinner yesterday, at which Count Saint Vallier, the French Ambassador, was present, expressed most friendly sentiments towards France, and said that there was no reason to fear any interruption in the friendly relations existing between Germany and France.

Constantinople, March 2nd—The firing at and wounding of a member of the Russian Embassy here is in no way connected with politics.

3rd.—M. Commeraoff, the member of the Russian Embassy here who was lately fired at and wounded, has since died from the injuries received.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, *Bow-Bazar Street.*)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Tuesday, the 9th March at 7½ P. M.

Subject : Distribution of Magnetism in Magnets, and Processes of Magnetization.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy on Wednesday 10th Inst., at 4½ P. M.

Subject : Chemical properties of Hydrogen and preparation of Oxygen.

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on Thursday, the 11th Inst., at 7½ P. M.

Subject : Vibrations of Strings.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy on Saturday the 13th Inst., at 3 P. M.

Subject : Sodium.

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1880.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

SO FAR as practical results went the debate on the Budget in the Governor General's Council was a perfect farce. The process was dreary enough. By the rules of the Council the members cannot get up and speak ; they are pinned to their chairs, and this is certainly not a convenient mode of addressing a public assembly. Then the members are allowed to *read* speeches, and as the fates would have it, some of them are blessed with such a low tone that they are hardly audible beyond the table. There was no manner of excitement in the debate, and many visitors came away because they did not like to be lulled into sleep at mid-day. But the speeches as printed read well enough, and some of them containing valuable and searching criticisms. We regret that there was no amendment upon the Bill, possibly because there was no prospect of carrying it out. In the present constitution of the Council the independent members have no chance of carrying any motion, which is not supported by Government members, and as these could not be expected to support any amendment hostile to the bill, no one made any attempt in this direction. But on public grounds we would have preferred an amendment, though it might have been ultimately lost. In the absence of an amendment the debate we repeat was a farce. But the debate we hope will do one good. It will we trust open the eyes of the English public to the utterly unsatisfactory character of the Council as a machinery of Government. It has the form and semblance of a deliberative assembly, but practically its function is to register the decrees of the Executive Government. The representatives of the public in the Council have practically no voice in its deliberations.

The ball was opened by Mr. Pitt-Kennedy, who took a constitutional objection to the Bill. Mr. Morgan, the commercial member, followed him in an able and lucid speech. He made clear two points, 1stly that given the condition on which Sir John Strachey had based his scheme of famine taxation, there was no necessity for continuing it during the last two years, and 2ndly that the License tax, as modified, was unnecessary and inequitable. He said : "From Sir John Strachey's statement, it appears that, in 1878-79, the amount collected from assessed taxes was £1, 227,891, and he proceeds to add—"The standard at which for ordinary times the Government aims, namely, a surplus of two millions less than any expenditure on Famine Relief and *exclusive* of extraordinary charges, such as those for great military operations, would have been attained if the accounts had shown a surplus of only £1,010,199 or £1,034,192 *less than the actual surplus.*" It would, therefore, appear that the collections from the famine taxes, save about £200,000 were not reqired to make up the surplus of £2,000,000, but constituted a separate and independent surplus over and above that figure." He continued : "The figures of 1879-80 are even more remarkable. In that year Sir John Strachey says the true surplus of the year for comparison with the standard surplus of £2,000,000, at which we aim, will be about £4,160,000, towards which the famine taxes have contributed £1,184,000. Exclusive of the famine taxes, there was, therefore, an additional surplus of one million over what Sir John Strachey has called the true surplus. Sir John Strachey states : —"But for the war expenditure the true surplus of the year to compare as before with the standard surplus of £2,000,000 would not have been less than four millions."—He adds—"The estimated revenue includes £982,000, obtained from taxes imposed in 1877 and 1878, to enable the Government to meet its famine obligations."

Mr. Morgan then remarked :

To my mind, the foregoing statement conveys the impression that but for war expenditure the Government would have enough to meet their famine obligations and two millions to spare, or exclusive of the famine taxations upwards of a million to spare, and I cannot, therefore, avoid the conclusion that the maintenance of the assessed taxes is not to meet the charges of famine, but to defray the cost of war. This I must consider altogether erroneous and unjust for whatever arguments may be brought forward to prove that the particular classes who are taxed are specially liable to contribute towards expenditure on famines, certainly no reasons can be adduced to prove that they of all others, derive any special benefit from the war now being carried on upon the Frontier.

Again :

There is now no mutual insurance, but one class, the agriculturists, and a few of the wealthier people in another class; the traders, are selected, in a purely arbitrary manner, to pay a contribution towards the general needs of the State to the exclusion of the rest of the community.

Maharajah Joteendra Mohun Tagore was as usual pertinent and sensible. He took exception to the imposition of the whole cost of the Affghan war, including the frontier Railways, on the present generation. He again tackled the Finance Minister about his former pledges as to the application of the proceeds of famine taxation, and remarked that although these pledges had not been fulfilled "the taxes have been collected all the same, and will also be collected in future." Although he did not say so in so many words, he implied that this was clearly a breach of faith, of which his countrymen complained. Regarding the character of the Liceuse tax both Mr. Morgan and the Maharaja were at one; they both condemned the one-sided character of the tax. The Maharaja said, "while the trader earning a little over forty rupees a month will have to bear his share of the tax, nay, while the poorest cultivator will have to pay his one pice in the rupee in the shape of the Public Works cess, the professional and salaried classes earning, perhaps, hundreds and thousands by the month are not required to pay anything. This, my Lord, I submit, seems to me to be very anomalous." With regard to the exemption clause both held that if it was right to exempt traders with earnings below Rs. 500, it would have been equally right to have extended the indulgence to the poor agriculturists, who paid the land cess. Mr. Morgan said: "To relieve so large a number of persons from direct taxation is no doubt very desirable, but it is difficult to understand why traders alone should be selected, and agriculturists whose income is less than Rs. 500 per annum should still be held liable to contribute." The Maharaja remarked: "A fair minimum limit for the assessment of the Public Works cess, which is but a counterpart of the License Tax for the agricultural classes, might have been fixed. Such an equitable adjustment of taxation would have thrown the burden upon those who could well bear it, and would have afforded relief to those who most needed it." Of the speeches delivered by the official members that of the Lieutenant-Governor was by far the most important and incisive, indeed the best. One must, however, read between the lines. His Honor mathematically proved that Sir John Strachey was not fit for his office, that the financial panic which had seized the public mind last year was entirely his own creation, that the result was the "squeezing" of the local Governments and the starvation of productive public works. He began by saying, "I congratulate the Government of India on its financial position as it was described in the statement of my Honourable friend, Sir J. Strachey, and *I must congratulate the Government almost as much on having at length discovered how good its financial position really has been for some time past.*" The italics are ours. Again, His Honor remarked:

> What I have to say is to a great extent in the interests of the local Governments, because I think that we have been placed in a position in which we should not have been placed if a little more foresight and confidence in the elasticity of the revenue of this country had been shown. We have been exposed to a process of what is commonly called *squeezing*, and as a consequence we have had to suspend all progress in administration and public works, for a whole year. If that was all, I should not have so much to say; but what I do complain of, is that the same process is apparently to be continued for another year when nobody can, I should think, hold that anything of the sort is necessary. In May last the Government was led to take a most alarming view of its position, a view which has now been shown not to have been warranted by the facts.

His Honor continued:

> So far as we are now told, there was nothing whatever to justify the scare which possessed the Financial Department in May. I am not among those who hold that the scare was not real; I fully believe that my Honourable friend was suffering from the apprehensions which were then expressed.

Nothing could be more conclusive than these comments and criticisms of Sir Ashley Eden. As usual he did not mince matters, he spoke freely and fearlessly, and in doing so gave expression to the opinion not only of Bengal but of all India about the merits of the present financial administration. Sir John Strachey had blundered in the same manner during the temporary absence of Sir Richard Temple, when the latter was finance minister, and his blunders have accumulated during his own tenure of office. In a constitutional country a minister, who had misled the public in such an outrageous manner, would not have been allowed to hold his seat for a day. The Lieutenant Governor remarked that though the cost of the Affghan war had been charged to current revenue last year, "I must say that I cannot approve of the proposal to meet the cost of the war in the coming year from revenue, so long as I find that in order to do this the Government of India is again compelled to starve public works, and let another year pass away in inaction." With regard to the last mentioned subject His Honor said:

> I cannot agree with him that the failure to carry out the programme of public works is a matter for which the Government are not responsible. If they had seen that the revenue was increasing steadily and enormously as it has done, they would not have taken such a desponding view of their financial position, and their despondency would not have spread to England. I do feel, in the face of these facts, that I am only doing what is right in urging in the strongest possible manner, that the *money obtained from the local Governments* under mistaken impressions should be returned to them, or at all events that the deduction in provincial assignments should not be continued, as my Honourable friend proposes it should be, for the coming year. I trust that no time will be lost in setting matters right as regards the capabilities of India, and that even now some portion of the war charges may be met by a loan in order to provide funds for pushing on public works. I shall then see more hope for the future.

We have marked one line in italics. What is the meaning of it? Has a benevolence been levied from the local Governments for the relief of the imperial treasury notwithstanding its boasted prosperity? If so, it is a great scandal. The public, however, know nothing about it. We now come to what Sir Ashley Eden said about the cotton duties. His remarks on this subject were so just, so truthful and so pleasantly put that we cannot resist the temptation of reproducing them *in extenso*:

> My Lord, I will now take up the only other subject on which I have any difference of opinion with my Honourable friend: I mean the Cotton duties. Sir J. Strachey has given it as his opinion that the Cotton duties are virtually dead. Here I hope and believe that he is mistaken; but if they are not, it is certainly no fault of his. In spite of every warning that could be given, the Finance Department has so handled these duties, that the revenue lost was much in excess of their professed anticipation, and the confusion which they have caused has led to what Sir J. Strachey calls an anomalous and objectionable state of things, his only remedy for which is to leave the wounds which he has inflicted on our Customs system to fester and putrify till they become so unbearable that extermination shall be demanded by common consent. This is what he means by saying he believes the duties to be dead. I can only liken my friend to a not very scrupulous physician called in by greedy and unprincipled heirs-expectant to attend a sick relative. In his first visit he administers the strongest dose of deadly poison which he dare give; at his second visit he expresses great concern at the mischief caused by the first dose, and gives another of double strength to see if that will remedy matters; at his third visit he expresses the greatest consternation at the entire break up of the vital system which his treatment has caused, and, rubbing his hands, turns to his constituents with an unmistakable smile and says—"I think our patient's case is now quite hopeless; my treatment has unfortunately caused such entire derangement of the system that I fear she is virtually dead, and I therefore prefer to leave her to nature." If in addition to these facts it could be shown that such a physician had in his youth staked his reputation on a theory that a patient suffering under such a disease as that he was asked to treat ought to die, I am quite sure that any coroner's jury would find him guilty of wilful murder, and my Honourable friend need not therefore be surprised if the public find a verdict of this nature against him when charged with the destruction of the Cotton duties. Indeed, I do not believe that he would raise any objection to a conviction under this head. We can all see how the "convictions of a lifetime" are being realised. This spontaneous destruction of the Cotton duties is it seems only a part of another prophetic vision, which is to be realised later on under which the whole of the Customs duties are to be repealed, and all Europeans living in India, and enjoying the benefits and protection of a civilized Government, are to be absolutely released from the only contribution they now make towards the expenses of Government. This can truely be said to be prophecy made easy. The proper remedy for the confusion and anomalies, which have been caused by the measures of the preceding year, undoubtedly is that suggested by the Chamber of Commerce of Calcutta, namely to bring all cotton goods under a uniform duty and to make that duty so low that no one can pretend, however brazen they may be, that the duty is protective; and I entirely differ with my Honourable friend in thinking that the Government of India is in the slightest degree barred by the Resolution of the House of Commons from doing what is right in a matter so seriously affecting the revenues of India and the interests of the people under its charge.

With regard to the repeal of the export duty on indigo and lac His Honor did not seem to approve of it, because he said, "the remission will certainly not benefit the trade in these articles of export in any tangible degree. It may on the other hand, encourage the production of inferior indigo, and thus help the scientific discovery of an efficient substitute for indigo which is so much feared." It gives us much pleasure to notice that His Honor spoke out about the salt duty. He said:

> As regards the salt revenue, I will only say that I believe that the increased consumption of salt in Bengal is not in any way attributable to the reduction of duty. The price of salt at the great markets in the interior has not been affected by the reduction. The money surrendered by Government went into the pockets of the traders. The increased consumption of salt is partly due to returning prosperity after years of scarcity and pinching, and partly to improvements in the means of communication. Salt is carried now with safety in a few hours to markets which before it only reached after a journey of some weeks, accomplished with much risk and wastage. These are among the indirect benefits of our railways which are so constantly ignored. Take the Northern Bengal Railway alone. In 1878 it only carried 2,000 maunds of salt while in 1879 it carried over a lakh and seventeen thousand maunds. No doubt the differential duty which now exists to the disadvantage of Bengal is mischievous, and the Liverpool salt is being driven out of the Behar markets by Northern India salt but the remedy for this is not to sacrifice still more revenue by a heavy reduction in Bengal, but gradually to level the other provinces upwards, and make them pay what Bengal pays. No impartial man can believe that there is any reasons why this should not be done and why Madras, Bombay, and Upper India should not pay what the people of Bengal pay without a murmur, and with a constantly increasing consumption.

These remarks of the Lieutenant Governor confirm every word we have written on the subject. The reduction of the salt duty in Bengal has not benefited the consumers but has enriched the traders. As we shewed some months ago the revenue which the State has foregone, has gone to the pockets of the Cheshire manufacturers, and yet Sir John Strachey takes credit that he has benefited the masses of India!

Mr. Rivers Thompson also made an able speech, rising in some parts to stirring eloquence. He is always in favour of freedom of opinion, and so he hailed the free criticisms of Mr. Morgan and the Maharaja Joteendra Mohun Tagore. He said: "We cannot be disappointed that a free discussion has taken place upon points which are considered open to objection. These appear in the speeches of my friend the Hon'ble member who represents so ably and temperately the commercial interests of Calcutta, and of the Hon'ble Maharajah who is a large landholder and is deservedly held in high estimation among the native community of the Lower Provinces; and they both speak to us with an authority which claims, I may say for the Government, our patient attention. I would add, speaking as a member of that Government, that we welcome in every way the fullest and freest discussion of any topics of interest to India, which the debates in this Council permit, and especially so in the matters of such wide concern and magnitude as those which are raised in the annual statement of our Hon'ble colleague the Financial Minister."

So far so good. But the whole tenour of Mr. Thompson's arguments was in favour of the Budget. He defended the Affghan War, the payment of the whole cost of it by India, direct taxation, and the continuance of the License tax. We have our own opinions on these questions, and we have written so often upon them that we will not repeat ourselves, but we must confess that we were not prepared to see Mr. Thompson, a Bengal man, give his opinion that a direct tax was particularly needed for Bengal. He did not give his reasons for this strange conclusion—was it on the principle that Bengal should remain the milch cow to the end of the chapter? Bengal is the most productive province, and more must be taken from it, because it gives so much!

Although the debate was barren of present results, we hope it will not prove wholly unfructuous. We hope it will attract the attention of the British public and stimulate them to remedy the defects in the constitution of the Council, which practically nullifies free discussion within its walls, and to rectify the present system of financial administration, which from want of intelligent and far-seeing supervision brings discredit upon the State and throws unnecessary burdens upon the people.

THE VICEROY'S VINDICATION.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY did not open his mouth in reply to the criticisms of his budget, but perhaps what he intended to say came from the lips of His Excellency the Viceroy, and that obviously with greater weight than his own words would have carried. Lord Lytton's speech was a vindication of not only his financial but also of his foreign policy. It was apparently intended not so much for the Indian as for the English public. The greater part of it was an answer to Mr.

Forster, Mr. Gladstone, and the Duke of Argyll. Lord Lytton said, "I need not remind this Council that the Government of India is not a party Government. I hope it will never become a party Government: and in the interests of this country, I cannot too strongly deprecate attempts to treat Indian questions as party questions." We entirely agree that it will be a calamity for India, if its Government should become a party Government, but unfortunately the tendency under the present *regime* has been quite different. The Beaconsfield administration has distinguished itself by its "spirited foreign policy," and the Affghan War is a part of its programme. That war has been the subject of bitter party controversy in England, and we appeal to Lord Lytton to say whether his Affghan policy has not been in any way coloured by English party politics. There has been we fear also a strong party predilection in the imposition of the whole cost of the Affghan War upon India. And as regards the cotton question the all-pervading conviction both in England and India is that the surrender of the cotton duties was dictated by party considerations. Manchester is grateful for this concession, and told the Indian Minister the other day that she will not forget that it has come for the first time from the Conservative Government. It is, therefore, not correct to say that party interests of England do not influence Indian politics of the present day.

Lord Lytton's speech may be divided into three parts, 1stly the defence of the Budget, 2ndly answers to the English critics of Indian finance, and 3rdly the Affghan War. With regard to the first His Lordship defended the policy of retrenchment pursued last year. His Lordship said: "The reductions and economies, for which we are responsible, have undoubtedly been facilitated by the recognised uncertainty of our financial prospects, which justified caution and stimulated economy. But they were, in my opinion requisite and salutary, without any reference whatever to the present or future condition of our finances. I hope we shall steadily continue the good work thus commenced, for I consider that we shall be grossly neglecting our duty to the State, if, even when we have converted our small surplus into a large one, we were, on that account, to relax our efforts to reduce all expenditure not clearly needed for the efficient service of the State, or to improve the economic administration of all expenditure which *is* necessary for that purpose." We entirely concur, and we hope His Lordship's Government will persevere in its career of economy. We had urged this policy from the time His Lordship came to this country, and it really affords us great pleasure to see that the Government has at last recognized its necessity. But we must frankly confess that the credit does not belong to Sir John Strachey; he had emphatically declared in his Budget speech of 1878 that there was no scope for retrenchment in the civil department, and we are convinced that if the pressure had not come from Parliament, which again was chiefly due to the earnest and unceasing advocacy of Mr. Fawcett, no effort would have been made in that direction. But let that pass. We feel grateful to Lord Lytton for the results already attained. His Excellency then defended the estimates of Sir John Strachey. He remarked, "it has been said that, if our financial prospects are so bright to-day, they could not have been, three months ago, so gloomy as we supposed, or represented, them to be. In short, that we ought to have foreseen from an earlier date the financial results which were announced last Tuesday; and that, if we did not foresee them, we have been singularly deficient in foresight." His Excellency's defence was that it was impossible for the Finance minister to foresee the change in the value of exchange or the rise in the price of opium. But it was from the published accounts of the Financial Department, the Chamber of Commerce just two months ago had predicted a large surplus, and was it so difficult for Sir John Strachey to realize the improvement, which our finances were so steadily making month by month? If he was incompetent to do this, he was surely not worth his salary. Then His Lordship defended the application of the proceeds of the famine taxes to the general purposes of the State. He said:

"I think that my Financial Colleague has sufficiently shown that there has been no such diversion of it. The Government of India, when defining that purpose, distinctly repudiated any intention of regarding, or treating, the proceeds of famine taxation as a separate fund or a branch of the revenue in anywise differing, as regards the financial conditions of it, from the funds required for the administration of justice, the maintenance of military establishments, the provision of public education, or any other recognised permanent claims upon the revenues of the State. It is true, indeed, that the construction of certain kinds of preventive works indicated by me in the speech referred to, last Tuesday, by my Hon'ble Colleague Sir John Strachey, has been checked,—I trust not permanently checked—by orders from the Secretary of State to which I will hereafter more fully refer. But I maintain that there has been no breach of faith in our employment of the revenue raised either from the land cesses or from the license tax; no diversion of this revenue to any purpose other than that to which the Government was pledged to apply it; and no failure, financially speaking, of the complete accomplishment, of the object for which these taxes were imposed.

But need we reproduce for the hundredth time the declarations of the Finance Minister and the Viceroy on this subject. The Maharaja Joteendra Mohun Tagore quoted the following words of Sir John Strachey:

"So far, however, as we can now speak for the future the Government of India intends to keep this million and-a-half as an insurance against Famine alone. In saying this, I should explain that we do not contemplate the constitution of any separate statutory fund, as such a course would be attended with many useless inconvenient complications, without giving any real security. Unless, then, it should be proved hereafter by experience that the *annual appropriation of a smaller sum from our Revenue will give to the country the protection which it requires*, we consider that the estimates of every year ought to make provision *for religiously applying the sum I have mentioned to this sole purpose*, and I hope that no desire to carry out any administrative improvement however urgent, or any fiscal reform, however wise, will tempt the Government to *neglect this sacred trust*." —Extract from Sir John Strachey's speech delivered at the sitting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th December, 1877.

Lord Lytton had himself said: "We are conscious of the reproach we should justly incur if after such a declaration as I have now made the prosecution of these necessary works were commenced, suspended, or relinquished, according to the increased or relaxed pressure of *anuual circumstance* or the intermittent activity of spasmodic effort." He then playfully bantered the failures of his predecessors, who had promised much and performed nothing. He supposed an objector saying, "promise is a good dog, but Performance is a better; we have often heard the bow-wow of the first, we have yet to see the tail of the second." The present plan was to be of a quite diffierent character. We do not speak without having acted, and we promise nothing which we have not, after long and anxious consideration, provided ourselves with the means of performing." His Lordship's minute, which appeared in the *Gazette of India* for March 18, 1878, contained the following:

"The sole justification for the increased taxation which has just been imposed on the people of India. ..... is the pledge we have given that the sum of not less than one and a half million sterling shall be annually applied to insurance against famine. It was impossible to explain in detail the precise character of those administrative guarantees which the Government of India then bound itself to provide for the faithful redemption of the above-mentioned pledges. Owing to this impossibility, the manner in which the proceeds of the new taxation are to be applied to the reduction of Debt is the only part of our financial programme as to which *any mistrust of our sincerity* has been indicated on the part of the community. For this reason, it is all the more binding on the honour of the Government to redeem to the uttermost, without evasion or delay, the pledges for the adequate redemption of which the people of India have, and can have, *no other guarantee than the good-faith of their rulers*."

Is further proof needed to show that the famine taxation was intended to be applied to famine purposes? And both the FinanceMinister and the Viceroy have admitted that the bulk of the proceeds of the famine taxes has not been applied to famine insurance works. The obvious inference is that it has been appropriated to the defrayal of the cost of the Affghan war. This is what the public both here and in England call a breach of faith. His Lordship admitted that there has been a stoppage of productive public works in consequence of orders from the Home Government. He said: "It is with great and deep regret that I acknowledge the disappointment of that hope; but its disappointment is not due to any change in the public works policy of the Government of India, or to any want of sympathetic co-operation from the provincial Governments in what I still regard as an undertaking of the highest and most pressing importance. It has been caused by orders from the Secretary of State; which, in any case, it would have been our duty to obey, but which, in the present case, have been rendered doubly binding on our obedience by the fact that they are in accordance with the conclusions arrived at by the Committee of the House of Commons lately appointed to inquire into the subject of Indian Public Works. The Secretary of State has largely reduced our authorized expenditure on productive works, coupling that decision with very stringent conditions as to the character of the works which this Government is allowed to construct by means of borrowed capital,—conditions, which exclude from that category a great number of the productive works I conceive to be most requisite as insurances against famine." When this is admitted we have nothing more to say.

We have neither time nor space to notice the answers which the Viceroy has given to Messrs. Foster and Gladstone regarding the present financial position of India. We may, however, remark that if they have been misled, they have been misled by the accounts published by the Government of India and the utterances of the Finance Minister. As regards the Affghan war the Viceroy repeated his views, which are wellknown, on the origin of the war, the moral obligation of India to bear the cost of it, and the success with which it has been conducted. It is notorious that these views do not command general assent. In conclusion the Viceroy give an emphatic contradiction to certain statements of the Duke of Argyll in the House of Lords regarding his Lordship. We know nothing about these matters. But the remarks of the Viceroy, and indeed his whole speech on the financial statement, shew that His Excellency spoke with an eye to party agitation in England, and it is therefore not right to hold that English politics have now no influence on the course of affairs in India.

HOSPITAL REFORMS.

SIR ASHLEY EDEN has had an arduous task to perform in carrying out his ideas on hospital reform. There has been both active and passive resistance to him on the part of the medical service. Happily the service is not unanimous in condemning the reforms. At first the opposition was strong but it has gradually dwindled down. The Lieutenant Governor by the mere iteration of his views, which are undoubtedly practical and sound, has to a great extent disarmed opposition. His Honor justly remarks: "If closer supervision, with a largely reduced expenditure, gives better results under every head of treatment, the obvious and only inference is that the former administration was lax and inefficient, and the former scale of expenditure unnecessarily extravagant." The two most able and pertinacious opponents to Sir Ashley Eden's scheme of hospital reforms are Drs. Ewart and Chevers. Both were the heads of the two most important hospital institutions in the country, the former at the head of the General Hospital and the latter at that of the Medical College Hospital. Both are able men, eminent in the profession, and strong and bold enough to hold their own against any odds. And both have supported their side of the question in uncompromising style. We regret the tone and temper of their letters. As the Lieutenant Governor remarks: "It is not a sufficient answer to undeniable figures and facts to charge the Committee, composed largely of officers of established reputation and holding high positions under Government, with ignorance or one-sidedness, to impugn its good faith and common honesty, and to deny the existence of circumstances of which its members had conclusive demonstration on the spot. A case which depends on support of this kind is obviously a very bad one."

Both Drs. Ewart and Chevers have committed a great mistake in defending the past on the plea that it had the support of the past administrations. If this was a sufficient ground for allowing abuses to flourish, then there could be no reform. There might be many defects in an existing system, which a particular administration or a succession of administrations might not discover, or even if they did detect them they might not have had the courage to rectify them, but surely that could not be any good reason for another administrator, who has the eyes to see and the pluck to act upon his own convictions, that he should not stretch forth the hand of reform because good men and true who had preceded him did not attempt any thing of the

kind. We think the greater credit is due to the reformer, who has the courage to rise above traditions and departmental prejudices. Sir Ashley Eden as regards Hospital reforms is in that position and deserves the sympathy and support of all right-minded men. The only necessary condition for reform is the attestation of facts upon which it is based, and we must do Sir Ashley the justice to say that his facts cannot be controverted. As His Honor remarks: "Dr. Ewart's defence of his administration in the General Hospital consists mainly of reiterated assertions that the scale of expenditure now accepted by Government on the recommendation of the Committee is absolutely insufficient to secure proper diet and treatment for the sick, and that the former outlay was necessary to secure what was required in an institution like the General Hospital of Calcutta." "Dr. Chevers's letter embodies very much the same statement, supplemented in his case by the further plea that it was not open to him, as Principal of the Medical College, to interfere materially with the discretion of his colleagues, the other physicians and surgeons of the College Hospital. The best answer to an *a priori* argument of this kind will be found in the facts of actual experience. The reduced diet scales have now been in force in both hospitals for nearly two years. The returns and reports for 1878 were reviewed in the Government resolution of the 11th July last. It was then shown that, with an expenditure on diet considerably below the scale actually now sanctioned by Government, but with increased personal attention to details on the part of the responsible officers, the results of treatment were far more favorable than they ever were under the old system of a high diet scale with lax hospital administration. The returns for 1879 have not yet been received in this office, but they are known to corroborate fully the experience of 1878. Pending their receipt, the Surgeon-General was on the 16th ultimo requested to report whether the experience of the past year had or had not justified the changes ordered by Government. All the medical officers attached to the various institutions affected were at the same time called upon to report as to the sufficiency and efficiency of the present dietary scale on professional grounds only, and the quality of the articles supplied. The experience of the Ladies Committee of the Nurses Institution, and of the Lady Superintendent of Nurses, was also ascertained." And the general testimony is in favour of the reforms inaugurated by the Lieutenant Governor. He notices categorically the objections taken. Firstly as regards meat. The Resolution runs as follows on this point: "The Lieutenant-Governor has had samples of the meat supplied sent to him by the Superintendent of the market, and has satisfied himself by personal experiment that it is good and wholesome and of excellent quality. If the sanctioned scale has sufficed in years of exceptionally high prices, such as the last two years have been, there is every reason to believe it will be more than sufficient in ordinary times." Secondly, as regards rum the Lieutenant-Governor remarks: "In the matter of rum, it is curious to observe the conflicting views held by different officers as these are brought together by the Surgeons General, each being thoroughly inconsistent with the other. When individual doctors differing in this way form but a minority of those consulted, the Government can only accept the views and actual experience of the majority. At the same time the Surgeon-General has done right in pointing out that the Government orders nowhere insist on the use of rum in cases in which it is on reasonable grounds deemed to be unsuitable." Thirdly, as regards milk, the Lieutenant Governor says, "Dr. Cayley's experience in the Mayo Hospital is conclusive. There is no reason whatever why pure, unadulterated milk, drawn from cows brought to the hospital compounds, should not be given to every patient who requires it. The allowances carefully administered are amply sufficient to secure this. If for any good reason this is found on further experience not to be the case, the Lieutenant Governor will be quite ready to revise them to that extent."

An impartial consideration of the arguments on both sides will convince any unbiassed person that the Lieutenant Governor has the best of the case. The real cause of the opposition to the reforms inaugurated by the Lieutenant Governor is that medical officers generally are not good and efficient administrators or accountants, and they do not therefore like restrictions. But the Government has a duty to perform in regard to the public, and it must perform it whether the medical officers like it or not.

DEOGHUR.

WE thank the Government of Bengal for putting us in possession of the official correspondence regarding the deaths at the late mela at Deoghur. The enquiry made by the Commissioner, Mr. Barlow, leaves no doubt in our mind that there were deaths owing to the inclemencies of the weather and want of shelter for the pilgrims, though it is impossible to ascertain the exact number. The Commissioner says that the Government buildings were thrown open for the accommodation of the pilgrims; these are not many, but even they were not placed at the disposal of the pilgrims, as Mr. Gholam Khan, the Native Doctor stated, till Tuesday or two days after the mela. The great day of the mela, the Commissioner reports, was Sunday, when some 20 to 30,000 people were present. We are told that the rains came on during Sunday night, and by Monday early the number of pilgrims had diminished to about 10,000, and these by evening of that day amounted to about 1,000 persons only. If the Government buildings had been thrown open on Tuesday, the bulk of the pilgrims did not derive the benefit. In what position the pilgrims were will be seen from the following statements of Mr. Gholam Khan:

Gholam Khan—Was formerly native doctor in Government employ. Now resides at Deoghur in private practice. Saw the state of the weather and the pilgrims on Monday, and was so moved by it that he telegraphed to Commissioner. Pilgrims lying out in the cold and wet. Teeth chattering and not a dry rag. Saw two bodies coming in by the police on Monday morning. One was from Jessidah and one from Rohini. About 3 o'clock that afternoon was called to see a sick woman and found her dead. Also that day saw a doolie being carried along: does not know whether the inmate was alive or dead. There was no cholera. No shelter given by the authorities before Tuesday.

The truth is not a single pilgrim is allowed to spend a night in a house at Deoghur; if the occupier of a house admits a pilgrim without taking out a license he is liable to a heavy penalty. Such being the case it is no wonder that the thousands of pilgrims who had collected on the last occasion were left out under the trees and in the fields, in the rains and cold. This sad condition of things had forced upon the Government the question of enforcing the Pooree Lodging House Act in Deoghur. On this point the Commissioner remarks:

As Government will have already perceived, difficulty is occasioned by the refusal of the lodging-house keepers to apply for licenses under the Lodging-house Act lately extended to Deoghur. Whether the pundahs are the actual lodging-house keepers or not, they are undoubtedly the instigators of the opposition. When I visited Deoghur in November last, large bodies of them interviewed me and decried the introduction of the "tax." as they styled it, saying that, as compared with Gya, Deoghur was poor and could not allow it. It seems they have still held off, and the rains of this season coming suddenly upon us, precipitated a crisis that would otherwise have been at any rate deferred. It is of course desirable in every point of view that what may be described as the present "strike" may be terminated. I cannot say distinctly how the affair will end, but I am not without hope that an arrangement may be made. I have suggested that, if the scale of fees fixed for Deoghur (8 annas per head of lodging accommodation per year) is really heavy as compared with the rates for Pooree and Gya (as is represented to be the case), it might be reduced somewhat. When I spoke of this matter yesterday to the pundahs who surrounded me, they proposed that they should subscribe amongst themselves and make up the sum of Rs. 6000 which Government now contributes to the Municipal Funds and the Act be withdrawn. I pointed out that what we want is to control the arrangement. They rejoined that an order from Government laying down a scale of lodgers for houses according to size would suffice to be obeyed, but a reduction in the scale of license fees would not meet the case, as the same could be at any time raised again.

The Lieutenant-Governor has called for a full report on the matter, and in the meantime has expressed the following opinion:

The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the Sub-Divisional Officer should not have been absent from his head quarters during the mela; especially when it was known to him that the lodging-house keepers had not taken out licenses, and that difficulties might arise in consequence. This fact should have been brought to your notice, and to that of Government, long before this large gathering took place, in order that if possible measures for terminating the recusancy of the *pundahs* might have been taken in time. As it is, the Government has not even been referred to in order to the settlement of the rate of fee to be levied under the Act (II of 1879), though it appears from your letter under reply that this has been fixed at eight annas per head per annum, and that so far no increase had been made on the rate laid down in the Pooree Act of 1871. It was not competent to any local authority to settle the rate of fee without reference to Government and due notification, as was done in the case of Gya. It is true that the Act is silent on this point, but the proper course to follow should have been manifest to the district officer and to yourself.

The Lieutenant-Governor desires that you will now report fully on the whole question of the best mode of working the Act in Deoghur, so as to secure the objects for which it was extended to that town in April last, with the least amount of hardship to those affected by it.

The Government deserves commendation for the promptitude with which it has acted in this matter. It will be seen from the report of the Commissioner that the Pandahs are perfectly reasonable; they are willing to subscribe among themselves Rs. 600 per annum, which the Government now contributes to the municipal funds, and which it has threatened to withdraw, provided that the Lodging House Act be not enforced. They are also willing to abide by any municipal rules for the sanitary regulation of the pilgrim houses as to number of inmates to be accommodated and as to cleanliness. It appears from the correspondence that the rate of fee has been imposed without the sanction of Government. This is a revelation really edifying. Be that as it may the question is whether the Pandas at Deoghur, who keep the lodging houses, are in a position to pay a fee of 8 ans. per each pilgrim. The law says that the fee shall be eight annas per head per annum, but how is it to be regulated at Deoghur where the pilgrims generally go for a day or two. Are the fees for each day to be calculated at the rate of 8 ans. per head per annum? We fear not. The rate will be annual or monthly according to the number of heads which each house will accommodate, and the taxation will necessarily be high, at any rate beyond the means of the Pandahs. The authorities ought to understand that these Pandahs are not fools; the pilgrims are their only source of income, and it is their interest to attend to their health and comfort. If they could afford to pay the fee, they would not certainly refuse it. The taxation for each house would vary from one rupee to five or ten rupees per month, and when the vast majority of the Pandahs can with difficulty make the two ends meet, how can they bear the heavy tax sought to be imposed upon them? They are not "recusant" or wilfully disobedient, but simply helpless. We hear that in consequence of the recent deaths and owing to pressure from the Commissioner Raja Sir Joymungal Sing, to whom the Pandahs are greatly indebted for his munificence towards them, has been urging them earnestly to come to some terms on the subject, but their reply is—how can you suck blood out of stone? The Sirdar Pandah, who is a propertied man, if we are informed aright, is willing to bear the burden for the sake of his brother Pandahs by contributing to the municipal fund for the maintenance of the dispensary, but he cannot pay the lodging house "tax" for all of them. We repeat as we said last week that the Government should not insist upon the enforcement of the Lodging House Act at Deoghur. It ought to make some municipal bye-laws for the sanitary regulation of the lodging houses and take the voluntary contribution from the Sirdar or other Pandahs, which has been offered. The Government can find no particular pleasure in enforcing the Lodging House Act at Deoghur; all that it wants is the conservation of the health and comfort of the pilgrims, and if the object can be attained by other means, why should it insist upon a course, which would be a source of serious hardship to the Pandahs?

THE MADRAS AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

THOSE, who are interested in the cause of agricultural reform in India, should carefully watch the working of the Agricultural Department in the Madras Presidency, under its able head, Mr. W. R. Robertson. That Department consists of two branches—the Sydapet Experimental Farm and the School of Agriculture. Mr. Robertson's report on these institutions for the year ending 31st March 1878 is so interest

ing, that we cannot resist the temptation of reviewing it, even though several months have elapsed since its publication. The report is one of the most important official documents we have for some time seen; and it retains its interest quite unimpaired to this day. We will first notice the working of the Sydapet Experimental Firm during the year under review. The year was not, on the whole, a propitious one for agricultural experiments; yet Mr. Robertson and his staff did their best to achieve successful results. Special experiments to test the value of rotation of crops were made; and we are told that another rotation will be tried. Mr. Robertson makes the following remarks on deep ploughing:—"Deep-ploughing, that is the inversion of the soil to a great depth, is in many cases injurious, and I would warn any one from rashly attempting the practice; it has in some cases been known to ruin good land for many years, owing to a raw subsoil, in which nothing would grow, being brought to the surface. Deep-cultivation, on the other hand, has almost always most beneficial effects; it is not so much that the out-turn is enhanced, but that the soil is not so easily affected by climatic disturbances, and affords a larger field for the roots of plants to search for food in thus maintaining the average of productive power for a much longer period. Unless more manure is used, no extra depth of cultivation can ever permanently maintain an increased outturn, the two things must go together. No doubt under exceptional circumstances, * * * * deep cultivation gives most astonishing results in the shape of increased outturn, but had it not been for the drought the benefits would not in that case have been so easily discoverable. *I can only reiterate an opinion I have long held, that deep cultivation can, if universally followed and efficiently performed, do perhaps more to avert famine in India than almost anything else. It would also, if adopted, greatly enhance the producing capacity of this country, for our surface soils cannot but be in a very reduced condition for the supply of the requisite plant-food for our crops, and very much poorer than their subsoils.*" The italics are ours. The great value of deep culture in resisting the effects of drought was possibly brought out in the Sydapet Experimental Farm during the year under review; and those who doubt the efficacy of this operation should study Mr. Robertson's report. Deep ploughing may prove injurious in the deltaic districts of Lower Bengal, where in many places sowing has to be effected by throwing the seed broadcast; but the case is widely different with the other parts of this continent. As deep culture of the soil can resist the effects of drought which is of frequent occurrence in this country, and effectually avert the exhaustion of the soil, it is simply invaluable.

Equally important are Mr. Robertson's remarks on the use of manures. He writes:—Manuring is carried on either to enhance or preserve the natural fertility of the soil, and the substances applied as manures all act either mechanically or chemically. It is well known that a crop grown on the land extracts from it certain mineral and nitrogenous substances, required for its nutriment, and, if the crop be permanently removed from the land, the amount of such substances contained in the produce is lost to it. The capacity of the soil for furnishing plant-food being limited, in the end, if cropping without returning any thing to the soil, as is usually practised on the unirrigated lands of this Presidency, be continued, exhaustion must ensue. It has been abundantly proved however by Messrs. Laws and Gilbert, at Rothstead, that, when a soil is left unmanured for some years and at the same time cropped, the annual productive power of it is reduced to so low a figure that ultimate exhaustion may be deferred for a very great length of time. The soil thus, as it were, possesses a power of protecting itself from the rapacious greed of the cultivator, for although it may contain abundance of the elements necessary for the support of plant life, these being in a presently unavailable condition, are only yielded up slowly in driblets as they become soluble." Important manuring experiments were made at the Sydapet Experimental Farm during the year under review, the results of which are fully recorded in Mr. Robertson's report before us. We notice that of all kinds of manures, saltpetre gave by far the best results; the lowest yield was given where castor-seed husks had been applied. The experiments, observes Mr. Robertson, require to be repeated and amplified before the full value of the results obtained during the year under report can be appreciated. Saltpetre has however been shewn to be a very valuable manure for cereals. In the Madras Presidency the practice of manuring is confined almost entirely to the garden land, and this, we believe is more or less the case with the other provinces. The cultivator cannot afford to manure the ordinary crops as he must use for fuel the manurial substances at his command such as cattle dung, leaves of trees, &c, &c., The report before us deals at some length with exhaustion of the soil. "This," it is remarked, "is the natural sequence to the want of attention on the part of the ryot, either through ignorance or otherwise, to the laws of plant-life. It is, however, absurd to suppose that, except in the case of land newly brought under cultivation or which has not been arable for more than a few years, a short personal experience could note any signs of greatly decreased productive power. When soils are reduced to a certain rate of production, it has been found that the time of their ultimate exhaustion will be deferred for a great length of time, owing to the supplies of plant-food in them, when it has been cropped successively for some years without manure, not existing in an immediately available form, these matters are in fact inert, and are only brought into a form in which they can be made use of very slowly; and by the amount annually rendered available for the nourishment of the crops is the productive power of the soil limited. It must be remembered that land may become exhausted for profitable culture under a bad system of husbandry, and be unfitted for ordinary farming, until a large expenditure has been incurred, but still may be able to afford such scanty returns as those with which many ryots are content d. Soils when reduced to such a starving condition feel the difference of seasons, good and bad, far more than those which are in a high state of fertility. These facts have been proved conclusively in England and elsewhere." The popular belief in the exhaustion of the soil, it is pointed out, is very strong in Madras; and we believe the same is the case throughout Behar and the Upper Provinces. The ryot in Madras gets 70 or 80 pounds of clean cotton per acre; whereas the American farmer is not contented unless he gets from 450 to 500 pounds per acre. The average yield of rice per acre in Madras is about 15 bushels per acre; but in America 70 bushels per acre is no unusual crop. In Madras, a maize crop of 10 bushels an acre would be considered a good one, while in America the yield of this crop varies from 50 to 80 bushels and some times even amounts to 100 bushels per acre. This is the difference between a scientific and a non-scientific system of tillage. But as we have shewn in these columns in our review of Mr. Allan Hume's *Agricultural Reform* in India, the ordinary ryot cannot be expected to adopt a scientific system of agriculture, which must necessarily require the outlay of capital.

The progress and working of the Madras school of agriculture during the year under report appear to have been on the whole satisfactory. At the commencement of the year the names of 30 Agriculturalstudents and20NormalSchool students were on the roll. The arrangements under which the Normal School students attended for instruction in agriculture are described as very unsatisfactory. They at present can obtain only a theoretical knowledge of agriculture. They cannot acquire a practical knowledge of the subject as this knowledge could be gained only after years of careful and close observation in carrying on agricultural operations. Mr. Robertson rightly holds that fair general education is necessary for the appreciation of the lectures delivered at the school of Agriculture. The lecturers complain that some of the students are not sufficiently well educated to be able to follow the lectures. This state of things should not, on any account, be allowed to continue. It is observable that much superior results were achieved by the more highly educated students. Mr. Robertson remarks:—"The education given in the College is unavoidably costly; it is therefore decidedly the best policy to admit to its benefit only those who are really competent to benefit fully from the instruction given." We concur. The report before us contains some interesting information on agricultural education in Germany and Austria. The first agricultural school in Germany was established by Thaer, the "father of modern agriculture," at his native town, Celle. The results of this institution were so favourable that it was soon afterwards decided to establish an agricultural school, on a large scale, in Moglin in Prussia, in 1804. "From that time the number of agricultural schools has increased regularly; and especially during the last fifteen years, so many schools have sprung up that at present the whole country is covered with them, thereby making agricultural education accessible to every one." Agricultural schools in Germany are of three classes. High-schools, Middle-schools, and Lower-schools. The High-schools are supported by State funds and their officers are Government servants. The middle-schools are also called district schools and they are managed by the district authorities,and maintained partly by district funds, and partly by the State. The Lower-schools are also managed by the local authorities or by agricultural societies; and they are subsidized by district funds, and funds provided by communities, societies and private persons. The chief object of the High-schools is the study of the sciences pertaining to agriculture, while that of the Middle-schools is practical training. These latter schools are intended to fit the student to manage rationally a small farm or prepare him for the High-school. The Lower-schools afford a complete elementary agricultural education. Besides these, there is at nearly every University, where the agricultural school forms not a branch of the institution, a chair of agriculture. While such excellent arrangements have been made for agricultural education in Germany and Austria, such education is not readily accessible to the people of India, more than four-fifths of whom depend upon the land for means of subsistence. It is high time that the question of teaching agriculture to our educated countrymen should occupy the earnest attention of Government. Sir Ashley Eden has already laid the people of Bengal under a deep debt of gratitude by providing them with facilities for technical and industrial education. May we venture to express a hope that he will signalise his administration of the most advanced province in the Empire by placing agricultural education within the reach of educated Natives, who, in these hard times, find it exceedingly difficult to gain a living by treading on the beaten tracks.

RUSSIAN NIHILISM.

Now that so many dastardly attempts have of late been made in succession on the life of the Czar of Russia, public attention has been naturally directed to the spread of Nihilism in that country. The January number of the *Nineteenth Century* contains an interesting article on that subject. The writer begins by pointing out that whereas the Social Democrats and even the communists of the rest of Europe aim at a re-organization of the social world, under which all capital and propertywould be held either by the State or commune for the equal benefit of every body, the revolutionary party in Russia has no definite aims of reorganisation or improvement in view. "In its sight, every thing as it now exists is rotten, and before anything new and good can be created, all existing institutions must be utterly destroyed. Religion, the State, the family, laws, property, morality—all are equally odious and must be rooted out and abolished." The objects the Nihilists, who are so-called because nothing finds favour in their eyes, have in view are thus described:—"They desire to break up the actual social organisation into mere individualism, with entire independence for each separate person. They maintain that no one should be bound by laws or even moral obligations of any kind, but that every body should be allowed to do exactly as he pleases. Their object is anarchy in the very truest sense of the word. They are only modest enough to decline the attempt to create a new order of things in the place of what they

propose to destroy. That they intend to leave for a better and more enlightened generation." The Nihilists consider it as their mission to destroy the *Lie*. The first lie, to their thinking, is *God*. The second lie is *Right*. "*Might*," says Bakunin, the father of Nihilism, "invented the fiction of Right in order to insure and strengthen her reign; that Right which she herself does not heed, and which only serves as a barrier against any attacks which may be made by the trembling and stupid masses of mankind." Bakunin then goes on to say:—"*Might*, my friends, forms the sole ground-work of society. Might makes and unmakes laws, and that might should be in the hands of the majority. It should be in the possession of those nine-tenths of the human race, whose immense power has been rendered subservient to the remaining tenth by means of that lying fiction of *Right* before which you are accustomed to bow your heads and to drop your arms. Once penetrated with a clear conviction of your own *Might*, you will be able to destroy this mere notion of *Right*. And when you have freed your minds from the fear of a God, and from that childish respect for the fiction of *Right*, then all the remaining chains which bind you and which are called science, civilization, property, marriage, morality and justice, will snap asunder like threads." Could anything more dangerous to the well-being of society than the creed of the Nihilists as described above be conceived? We think not.

Such being the creed of the Nihilists, it is difficult to understand how it could have been so readily and widely accepted in Russia as to form a menace to Government. An answer to this question will be found in the character of the Russian people and the circumstances which surround them. Their most prominent features, we are told, are superficiality and sensuality. "The Russian is the obedient servant of his senses, and is entirely governed by the impressions, which his eyes and ears convey to him. He does every thing on the impulse of the moment; he laughs with the merry, weeps with the sad, becomes as kindly and generous to misfortune and misery when they are brought before his eyes as he is cold and indifferent to them at a distance. He is honest with the honest, but readily falls into the ways of thieves when he finds himself in their company. Credulous and full of fantasies which rapidly flame up and are just as quickly extinguished, all the qualities necessary for steadfastness of purpose are entirely wanting in him. The abstract principles of right and wrong but feebly influence his actions. On the other hand he is all the more ready to pursue the shadows of principles, and to cling to any theories, which the wind of the day may have blown across his path. Without philosophical profundity, he nevertheless possesses considerable ingenuity; hence he is too ready to be seduced by specious arguments, and to accept the logical conclusions of premisses which he has never duly examined." That a people, so superficial and impulsive as are the Russians should readily adopt the views of the Nihilists is the most natural thing in the world. The Russians, moreover, have no political history; and having, therefore, no political experience, they were not prepared for the reforms which were carried out at the commencement of the reign of Alexander II.—*viz.*, the abolition of serfdom, the introduction of trial by jury and the English system of judicial proceedings for institution of provincial, district and municipal assemblies and the grant of the liberty of the press in Moscow and St. Petersburgh. What effect these reforms have had upon the mind of the Russian people is thus set forth:—"The abolition of serfdom introduced the principle of liberty and legal equality; the new provincial, district, and municipal assemblies introduced those of self-government; whilst the liberty of the press carried with it the novel right of protest, in the name of the nation, against the evils and oppressions of the Government." In consequence of political inexperience the Russians were unfortunately unable to make a proper use of the valuable political privileges, which the liberal-minded Alexander II. conferred upon them. The Russian school-boy is remarkable for conceit. He is disinclined to apply himself to the dull routine of serious study; he considers that his genius will enable him to dispense with it. The writer in the *Nineteenth Century* remarks that what would be punished as conceit in England is praised as cleverness in Russia. At the age of thirteen the Russian boy will have already worked out a constitution for Russia; at fourteen he will have written an essay on the physiological and anatomical failings of the human body; whilst at fifteen he will have invented a new religion." This conceit is not repressed. On the contrary the boy is praised for his genius. This is enough to turn the heads of school-boys. In 1862 the present Czar caused great reforms to be made in the Department of Public Instruction. The severe regulations and discipline by which the students at the universities had been previously controlled were relaxed; and in lieu of Latin and Greek the study of realism and abstract science was introduced. In imitation of their German brethren, the Russian students established associations, clubs, reading-rooms and debating societies." The discussion of politics, until then strictly forbidden, was now openly carried on, and the consequence was that the students began to devote much more of their time to the events of the day, and to criticism of the acts of the Government than to their studies. They gradually became accustomed to consider themselves as 'the cunning race' destined to regenerate Russia, and entitled to treat with contempt the conservative notions of their parents and superiors.

It has been ascertained that at least three quarters of the Nihilist party are composed of graduates, students, and young men and women, who, for one reason or another, have been unable to complete their academical career. There is a striking analogy between the Russian student and the Indian student of the present day. Our students, like their Russian brethren, are praised for cleverness when they should be punished for conceit; and they also devote much more of their time to discussion of politics and to criticism of the acts of the Government than to their studies. The only prospect in life of the Russian students is to pass the necessary examinations and then enter the Civil Service of Government. The writer in the *Nineteenth Century* observes that "in Russia the Government service is the only career which allows any scope for ambition. In other countries, commerce and industries of all kinds offer a vast field of enterprise to young men. But in Russia trade and manufacture are but little developed, and agriculture, which remains in the hands of the liberated serfs, constitutes almost the sole industry of the country at large." Here, again, there is a close analogy between the position of the Russian and the Indian student. Almost the only aspiration of our young men is to pass the necessary examinations and then enter the service of Government. The knowledge of Latin and Greek had formerly been a *sine qua non* of all University and Government service examinations in Russia; but it was declared in the early part of the reign of the present Emperor that the classics were no longer necessary for those examinations. Count Tolstoy, the present Minister of Education, however signalised his assumption of office by ruling that Latin and Greek should again be compulsory subjects in the examinations. The mischief which this order has produced is simply incalculable. Its effect is thus described by the writer in the *Nineteenth Century*: "Despairing of being able to pass the necessary examinations in consequence of their ignorance of classics, many of the students thoght it best to leave the Universities and Colleges at once. Without means of existence, without position, and without any prospect in life they become ready converts to Nihilism, the ranks of which were constantly augmented, not only by students who had failed to pass, but also by those who, having succeeded were nevertheless unable to obtain admittance to the Civil Service of Government. For since the number of the students at the various universities had so largely increased, the Government was no longer able to provide situations for all the young men who had creditably passed their examination." It is evident if these persons had found employment suited to their capacity and aspirations they would not have so readily become converts to Nihilism. Count Tolstoy's administration of the Education Department has done so much to increase the number of Nihilists that the following letter was addressed to him last year by the Central Committee of that body:—"Your Excellency has nothing to fear from us. We fully acknowledge the value of the services which you have rendered and still continue to render to our cause. We promise that your life shall always be very precious to us." Under the Count's administration of the Education Department students are frequently expelled and even exiled, on the merest suspicion and without hearing; and the severe treatment to which they have been subjected has led them to think that should any unfavourable expression of opinion concerning Count Tolstoy's administration reach his ears, it will be looked upon as treason. The Government, on the other hand, regards the Universities as the very hot-beds of disaffection, and for that reason considers itself justified in adopting very severe and every harsh measures in dealing with those institutions. The adoption of those measures as might have been expected has had very little effect in repressing Nihilism. The writer in the *Nineteenth Century* concludes his paper with the following thoughtful observations:—"By his somewhat too hasty reforms in the early part of his reign, the Emperor gave his people a taste of liberty, and allowed them to acquire a taste for self-government until then unknown in Russia. They now demand that his concession should be more fully developed (a very reasonable demand we should think.) There are at the present moment many loyal and devoted subjects of the Czar, who would be horrified at the bare idea of becoming Nihilists themselves, and who yet regard the proceedings of these destructives with a certain degree of complacency, hoping it will force the Government to concede that which even the Mikado of Japan has granted to his people—namely a constitution. A parliament controlling the national expenditure, protecting individual liberty and demanding of the Third Section an account of its actions, would not only have the effect of restoring the financial credit of Russia, but would by admitting the people to a share of the sovereignty, rally to the side of the Government—many excellent and liberal-minded men, who are increasingly dissatisfied with the present state of affairs. Nihilism deprived of the larger portion of its *raison d'etre*—namely, stifled discontent—would quickly lose the most capable of its adherents, and would probably prove as fleeting and unstable as are most of the impulses and ideas of the Russian mind." Nihilism in Russia cannot be repressed by the adoption of harsh measures like the proclamation of martial law. It is high time, the Czar complied with the demand of his people for a constitution. Half-measures have always been productive of mischief.

PROPOSED RESUSCITATION OF THE DELHI COLLEGE.

WE are glad to see that earnest efforts are being made to resuscitate the Delhi College. A public meeting was held at the capital of the Great Mogul on the 6th ultimo, to consider how this excellent object can be accomplished. The meeting was presided over by Colonel F. M. Birch, the Commissioner of the Division, and addressed by Colonel Holroyd, Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab. The question of the re-establishment of the Delhi College has naturally attracted the attention of all who are interested in the cause of higher education in the Upper Provinces; and we wish to avail ourselves of this opportunity to discuss the subject at some length. Colonel Birch, the Chairman of the meeting recently held at Delhi, rightly remarks that "so many ancient traditions linger round this ancient foundation—ancient in comparison with British Indian Institutions generally—of distinguished English administrators and successful native students, that it would be a pity to let its beneficial influences expire without a struggle to revive them." The Delhi College was a very old institution and its history is peculiarly interesting. So far back as 1792 an Oriental College was founded in the capital of the Great Mogul, which was entirely supported by voluntary contributions from the local Mahomedan nobility and gentry. The College received a splendid bequest of Rs. 1,70,000 from Nawab Almud-ud-Dowla, Prime Minister of Oudh. In 1841 an English Department was

added to the College; and in 1855 the institution was placed under the control of the Department of Public Instruction in the North-Western Provinces. The terrible events that took place in Delhi on the memorable 11th of May 1857 swept away the College together with the valuable Oriental Library attached to it. After the suppression of the mutinies, an ordinary Tahsili School was set up in the city in 1858, which was soon elevated to the status of a zillah school. The institution rapidly attained to larger dimensions, and was affiliated to the Calcutta University in 1864. Thus had risen the Delhi College, the abolition of which formed the most memorable event in Sir Henry Davies' six years administration of the Punjab.

It may be stated without risk of contradiction that no educational institution in Upper India had achieved such brilliant results as the old Delhi College with the limited resources at its disposal, had done. It had sent forth a large number of well-educated young men, who had distinguished themselves in the various walks of life. Besides the eminent mathematician Professor Ram Chandra, the late Director of Public Instruction in Patiala, who is well-known as the author of a highly praised work on *Maxima and Minima*, the old Delhi College had produced men like Monshee Shahamut Ali, C. S. I., Political Agent, Rutlam, Central India, of whom Sir Henry Daly spoke the other day in such deservedly high terms; the late Pundit Manphool, C. S. I., formerly Meer Moonshee in the Punjab Secretariat and subsequently Guardian to the Maharao Raja of Ulwar; Pundit Dharm Narain, late Meer Moonshee in the Central Indian Agency; Pundit Sarup Narayan C. I. E. of the Political Department, Central India; Pundit Motilal, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab; and Moulvie Nazir Mahomed, a Deputy Collector in the North Western Provinces, author of the celebrated Urdu novel, *Mirat-ul-Anros* or the *Bride's Mirror*—a work which elicited the enthusiastic commendation of Sir William Muir. We might easily multiply this list, but the distinguished names we have already given are quite enough to shew the conspicuous part the old Delhi College had played in the educational system of Upper India. Nor had the results of the New Delhi College been less satisfactory. It had produced Masters of Arts like Lala Hukumchand, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, Lala Sri Ram, the accomplished Private Secretary to the young Chief of Ulwar, and Lala Madangopal, a rising member of the Delhi Bar, and the originator of the movement for the re-establishment of the abolished College, to say nothing of a large number of Bachelors of Arts and under-graduates. It is beyond question that no educational institution in Upper India could show such remarkable success as the late Delhi College.

It is this College with such a glorious past and round which lingered so many ancient traditions, which Sir Henry Davies abolished in accordance with the recommendation of Colonel (then Major) Holroyd, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab. The Director contended that the funds at the disposal of the Local Government were not sufficient for the maintenance of two colleges in the Province. It is strange that the responsible head of the Educational Department in the Punjab should have recommended the abolition of a most useful institution like the Delhi College on the ground of want of funds, while thousands of rupees were being frittered away on the Punjab University College. The Director took it for granted that in the event of the proposed amalgamation of the Delhi College with the Lahore College being carried out the students of the former would join the latter institution. We wonder how an intelligent and experienced officer like Colonel Holroyd could have fallen into this serious mistake. Men acquainted with the actual circumstances of the case feel that the Director had allowed himself to be misled in this matter. It is well known that Lahore, although it is the capital of the Province, has no hold whatever upon the affections of the people of the Delhi territory, which a mere accident made a part of the Land of the Five Waters. That territory does not belong to the Punjab either geographically or socially; and if the Mutiny had not occurred, it would have still remained under the Government of the North-Western Provinces. It was pointed out at the time to Sir Henry Davies and Colonel Holroyd that "it would more readily occur to a native of Delhi to send his son to Bareilly or Allahabad even, for his education, than to Lahore;" and that the consequence of amalgamating the Delhi with the Lahore College would be that three-fourths of the students receiving education in the former institution would entirely give up their studies, while the remaining one-fourth would probably go to the Agra College. To these representations the Lieutenant-Governor and the Director of the Punjab turned a deaf ear. They persisted in believing that the students of the Delhi College would proceed to Lahore to complete their education there. It is now gratifying to notice that Colonel Holroyd has been convinced of his mistake. He has now made a public confession, which has done him much credit and raised him greatly in the estimation of the community. Of the meeting recently held at Delhi under the presidency of the Commissioner, the Director distinctly said that the expectation that in the event of the Delhi College being amalgamated with the Lahore College the students of the former would join the latter institution, had not been realized. The wonder is, not that this expectation has not been realized, but that it should ever have been seriously entertained.

The proposed re-establishment of a College at Delhi is a matter which concerns all who are interested in the intellectual, moral, and material progress of the Upper Provinces. The abolition of the old institution has dealt a death-blow at the spread of higher education in the eastern half of the Punjab. In all things belonging to higher education the Upper Provinces had been lamentably behind Bengal, for reasons we have more than once fully explained in these columns; and the closure of the Delhi and Barielly Colleges has thrown them still further behind. For our part, we do not see any reason why the Delhi College cannot be resuscitated in the same way in which the Kishnagur College in this province has been resuscitated. The success of the restored Kishnaghur College has shewn that College classes can be efficiently maintained with a European principal and a good Native staff, the former teaching English, and the latter taking up other subjects, such as History, Mathematics, Chemistry, Mental and Moral Philosophy &c. On this economical plan the Kishnagur College was revived by Sir Richard Temple; and the success of the experiment has been all that can be desired. There ought to be no difficulty in raising the sum required for the re-establishment of a College at Delhi. Colonel Holroyd publicly assured the meeting that the Government of the Punjab would give aid towards the accomplishment of this noble object. The importance of the Director's assurance cannot be over-estimated. It now remains for all who are interested in the cause of the intellectual, moral and material advancement of the Upper Provinces to come forward and help the carrying out of the scheme upon which Colonel Birch has set his heart. The worthy Colonel is perfectly justified in asking the support of the Princes in Rajputana and Central India, towards the re-establishment of a College at Delhi. There can be no doubt that the people of the Feudatory States in Central India and more especially in Rajputana would derive great benefit from the measure, if it were properly carried out. An *alumnus* of the Delhi College has made Rutlam what it is; and the Prince of that State should make a handsome contribution to the Delhi College Fund, in recognition of the excellent services which Mir Shahamat Ali has rendered to himself and his people. His Highness the Maharao Raja of Ulwar, whose able Private Secretary is another *alumnus* of the Delhi College, should liberally support the movement we have been noticing. There is, indeed, scarcely a State in Rajputana or Central India, the subjects of which have not derived benefit from the late Delhi College, and who would not be benefitted by the re-establishment of a College in that city. In many States some of the most important appointments are held by men who have received education in the Delhi College, old or new. We, therefore, earnestly hope that Colonel Birch's appeal to the Princes of Rajputana and Central India for support towards the resuscitation of the Delhi College will be cordially responded to. Every right-thinking person must agree with the Colonel in holding that it would be a great pity to let the beneficent influences of the Delhi College to expire without a struggle to revive them. There is every reason to believe that the movement which has been set on foot under Colonel Birch's auspices will be crowned with success, and it would be a crying shame to the people of the Delhi territory and the adjoining Native States if the result should be otherwise.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following account of the reception given to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lytton on their way to and at Darjeeling:

On the arrival of Their Excellencies at Jore Bunglow, the gate of Darjeeling, the joyous salutes from the cantonment gave warning to the people of their approach. Here Their Excellencies accompanied by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and escorted by the Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, Assistant Superintendent of Police and his subordinates and a fair sprinkling of Bhootea, Kajees and Lamas mounted in their own fashion and fancy were received amid greeting and cheers at 5-30 P. M. There was a large gathering of Europeans and Natives to do honor to the occasion from the Government Anglo Indian School to the Chowrasta. Three tiruphal arches were erected with the word "welcome" superscribed on them, the first two constructed at the expense of the Bengali officials and residents, and the third at the expence of the Municipality; the same inscription was given on every entrance door and wall houses in the native quarter which were decorated with flags, laurels and evergreens. In the bazar every shop and stall showed up flags in a purely oriental style and no building was bare of variegated flags welcoming their Excellencies. The Europeans made similar demonstrations in honor of the occasion. A band of Hill musicians discoursed sweet music with their drums and trumpets just when their Excellencies' Tongas passed through the second trumphal arch. At the Chourasta their Excellencies were honored with salutes from the soldiery, the drawing up and trumpeting of the venerable Lamas and motley groups of Sikkim military band. In the pavilion which had been tastefully got up there was a concourse of ladies, and there was also a thick crowd of Bhooteas and other hill-men. The "A" company volunteer corps presented a guard of honor to their Excellencies at the Shrubbery. Their Excellencies came to the 18th mile Hill cart road by tramway whence the journey was continued by tonga the rest of the journey to Darjeeling. At Kurseong luncheon was served up in the Clarendon Hotel, where the "B" company volunteer corps presented a guard of honor. The people of Kurseong were not sparing in their demonstrations of joy.

WE HAVE received the proceedings of a meeting held in Commilla on the 28th ultimo for the purpose of raising subscriptions in aid of the Irish Famine Fund. A Committee was formed with Mr. Nolan as its president. The sum of Rs. 655 was subscribed on the spot. The Maharaja of Tipperah has subscribed Rs. 1000. We hope similar meetings will be held in other districts.

WE WERE under an impression that the vacancy caused by the virtual retirement of Sir Andrew Clarke will not be filled up, but we have been not a little taken by surprise by the temporary appointment of General Fraser to that vacancy. We have no objection to General Fraser personally, but the public have been simply deluded by the manner in which they have been treated in this matter. The history of this appointment is well known. It was forced upon the Government of India by Lord Salisbury against the unanimous protest of Lord Northbrook and his colleagues; four years' experience has shewn that money had been thrown away by the appointment; the Secretary of State had stated in Parliament last year that the office would not be filled up after the retirement of Sir Andrew Clarke. But this hope has been disappointed by the appointment of General Fraser. It is said that the law leaves the Government no choice in that matter, that as the law stands the temporary vacancy must be filled up. It is, indeed, strange, as a morning contemporary justly remarks, that though the permanent appointment is to lapse, the temporary vacancy must be filled up. We dare say some explanation will be given on this point by the Secretary of State in Parliament.

RAJA SHOURENDRA MOHUN TAGORE has published a splendid volume entitled "The ten principal Avatars of the Hindus." It is exceedingly well

got up, beautifully bound, and illustrated with excellent pictures of the Avatars. The author has given a short history of each incarnation and directions for the representation of the *Murtis* as *tableaux vivants*. To those, who have not time to wade through the voluminous records of Hindu Mythology, this work offers the opportunity of knowing much that is worth knowing about the ten great god-heads of the Hindu pantheon. It is a work worthy of the great subjects of which it treats and of its noble author.

THE PUBLIC RECEPTION given on last Thursday evening to Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose, the late Indian delegate to England, was a decided success. A meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta was held at the Town Hall presided over by the Rev. K. M. Banerjea. The following Resolution was moved by Raja Shama Sunkur Roy, seconded by Babu Judulal Mullick, and supported by Babu Kali Churn Banerjea :

"That the best thanks of this meeting be accorded to Mr. Lalmohun Ghose for the ability, the energy, and judgment with which he has conducted the various duties and the important work entrusted to him by the Indian Association, to lay before the British public the views of the Indian people in relation to the various questions of Indian Administration."

In acknowledging the Resolution Mr. Lalmohun Ghose delivered a very able and eloquent address reviewing the work entrusted to him, and giving his experiences and impressions of England. In doing so he glanced at some of the current Indian topics of the day. The audience listened to the speaker with the greatest attention and repeatedly cheered him. Mr. Ghose's address was evidently intended for a higher audience than what had met to hear him on Thursday last, and we have no hesitation in saying that it will bear comparison with some of the best electoral speeches delivered in the United Kingdom during the late recess. We hope a full report of the speech will be published.

SPECULATION has been afloat for some time past as to who will be the successor of Mr. Mackenzie, Collector of Calcutta. Our contemporary of the *Englishman* has come forward to say that the appointment ought to be given to a European. He admits that "there are no doubt many natives whose fitness for the office in respect of probity and fidelity is beyond question." But he goes on to say :

But to enable him to discharge his duties with satisfaction to the public, the head of the Calcutta Collectorate must add to these qualities business habits and tact in dealing with Europeans, which few, if any, natives possess. More than this, he must command the thorough confidence of the European mercantile community. There is some probability that the collection of the License Tax will, at no distant date, be made over to the Collectorate, and in this case the objection to the appointment of a native would acquire still greater force. There are probably very few European firms who would regard with equanimity the prospect of having to submit their books to the scrutiny of a native Collector.

The writer thus concludes :

The appointment is pre-eminently one in respect of which the Government is bound to consult the wishes of the European community; and we hesitate to believe that the Lieutenant-Governor will so completely disregard those wishes, as he would by conferring it on a native.

Little did we expect that our contemporary, who is generally fair and even-minded, should take such an one-sided view of this question. We submit that the Lieutenant-Governor is *not* bound to consult in this or in any other matter the "wishes of the European Community" or the Native Community solely, but should look to the interests of the general public and the efficiency of the office. It is not correct to say that natives cannot deal satisfactorily with Europeans. It was Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, who made all things square about the Income tax and the License tax with the European community of Bombay, who did not object to submit their books to his "scrutiny." Then again the Calcutta Registrar, who is a native gentleman, deals very largely with the European community, and they are entirely satisfied with his method of work. Besides, the License Tax Act has been now so amended that there is little room for inquisitorial enquiry or "scrutiny." The assessment is to be made by classification, and as regards first or second class merchants and traders there can be no difficulty about their classification. Besides, this work has already been done by the Municipality and the Collector will have only to follow the Municipal register. The Calcutta Collectorate is a prize appointment for the uncovenanted service, and it ought to be given to the most meritorious and capable member of that service, be he European or Native. But we believe there is not a single European in the uncovenanted service, who will satisfy the requirements of the office. By far the most important and difficult duty of the Collector is the adjudication of stamp duties under the new Stamp Act ; the next in importance is the excise work. In making its choice the Government will doubtless take these points into consideration. We have heard that three names have been submitted for selection, those of Babus Hem Chunder Ker, Ramshunker Sen, and Durgagutty Banerjea.

WE HAVE received the following account of the Gya Railway arrangements from a friend, who lately visited Gya :

The arrangements of the Gya State Railway are not very satisfactory. Sufficient lights are not given on the platform of the State Railway Station at Baukipore when the Train of the E. I. R. Company arrives there at 5 o'clock in the morning and the passengers have to remove themselves and their luggage from one Train to the other in the dark to their great inconvenience and at the risk of their lives as well as of their property.

Our party arrived from Calcutta at the platform of the Gya State Railway Station at Baukipore at about 5 o'clock in the morning and found the place quite dark, with the exception of one glimmering light burning in a lantern, hung at a great distance and owing to the shortness of the time within which the passengers had to remove themselves from one Train to the other, the terror and confusion amongst them was so great, especially as it was then evening, that it would be no wonder that accidents should occur and people lose not only their luggage but even their lives. The matter was represented to the Station Master of Bankipore, who said he could not help as the authorities would not allow him sufficient oil to keep the Stationwell lighted.

The carriages run in the Gya State Railway are the rejected ones of the E. I. R. Company, and although the carriages are large and commodious, they are generally very old and out of repairs and cannot withstand the rains, for the roofs of some of these carriages were then actually leaking to the great inconvenience of the passengers.

TELEGRAMS.

(From the Press Commissioner.)

Calcutta February 28th.—Sir James Fergusson succeeds His Excellency Sir Richard Temple as Governor of Bombay

28th The Secretary of State has sanctioned a proposal for the Indian Government that the Accountant-General in Bombay should be placed, like the Comptroller General, fo direct communication with the Financial Secretary of the India office, in matters of routine, and has suggested that the arrangement might with advantage be extended, so as to include the Accountant-General of Madras. The Secretary of State has finally decided, after careful consideration of the subject, that Mr. Parkes scheme for the construction of the Harbour at Madras is to be continued and carried out. The weekly return of patients treated at the Kabul Dispensary from 22nd to 28th January 1880, shows that during that time 1356 out-door and 176 in-door patients have been treated. The return also shows an average daily attendance of 193·57 out-door, and 25·14 in-door patients.

Calcutta, March 1st.—Affairs in Lughman continue satisfactory. *From Kabul.*—Mir Batcha is said to have been sent out by Muhammad Jan from Ghazni with a force of guns and horsemen to collect Ghazis and move on Kabul, and the local Maliks have been ordered to assist him. The Mustafi is said to be ill at Ghazni. Rumours of the arrival of Abdurrahman Khan in Turkistan are still afloat in the city. Snow is still lying. Weather seasonable. Health of troops good.

2nd—Kabul, 1st March—Rumours, still unauthenticated, of Abdul Rahaman's presence in Turkistan, prevail. There is a change in the weather at Kabul and it is considerably warmer. The movement of invalid convoys to India is recommenced. General Bright proceeds towards Jagdalak, where his column will remain while he visits Kabul. All is well in Lughman and Jelalabad.

4th—News, apparently authentic, has been received at Kandahar to the effect that Abdul Rahman has not quitted Russian territory, and has no intention of doing so.

3rd.—The latest news from Kohima up to the 22nd, states that the Chajama Khels of Jotsoma have submitted and surrendered their firearms. The leaders of Sephama and the principal authors of annoyance near the Nichu guards have made overtures of peace and were to visit the Political officer the next day. Captain Abbott with 150 men has gone to occupy Paplongmai, and would arrive there at the end of February. Mr. Savi remains with his party in the neighbourhood of Sem Khor. Shots have been occasionally fired at Kohima Stockade. One sentry was shot on the 18th and a Policeman wounded on the 21st, when cooking outside. The Chief Commissioner has reached Kohima.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 6th March, 1880.

Our markets have exhibited continued flatness during the past week in every branch of trade.

IMPORTS.

This market has not yet been relieved from the depressed condition into which it was cast by the late failures and until confidence is restored it will continue to remain flat, prices have during the period been drooping.

In piece-goods and yarns nothing of importance transpired.

EXPORTS.

The same dullness prevailed in this market as it did the previous week.

Tea.—On the 4th instant 3540 Chests were offered and sold at easier rates, some for common fannings and congous which maintained firmness.

Jute.—In consequence of the suspension of operations on the part of buyers, which combining with the accumulations from daily supplies induced importers to accede to lower prices—and this led to business but to a limited extent at a decline of 10 to 12 annas per bazar maund.

Oilseeds.—The following transaction have taken place :

Linseeds —Small grain 4% refraction 1000 tons at 4-14 to 4-14-6 per Br. md.

Rape-seeds brown 500 tons 5% refraction @ 3-12 @ 3-14 per Br. md.

TRANSACTIONS IN RICE.

Table sorts—2nd quality.

	400 tons	at 4-6 to 4-7 per Br. md.	
Gross..	100	,,	3-8 @ 3-10
Ballam.	10000	bags of 2 mds	2-9 @ 3-1
Raree .	6000	,, ,,	2-6 @ 2-11
Kheeari.	5000	,, ,,	2-4 @ 2-7

MONETARY.

The Bank of Bengal on the 4th instant repeated its action of the previous week by raising the rates of discount and interest 1% all round making the minimum rates 7%. The withdrawals we understand from the Bank during the few days prior to this enhancement of rates were heavy, which justified the action of its Directors.

GOVT. SECURITIES AND JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

There was lack of liveliness in this market and prices for Government Securities varied in the manner following :—

1st March...	4%	95-8 @ 95-14	4½%	102-8 @ 10 212
2nd ,,	,,	95-6	,,	102-8
3rd ,,	,,	95-6 @ 95-7	,,	102-6 @ 102-7
4th ,,	,,	95-3 @ 95-4	,,	102-4
5th ,,	,,	95-2	,,	102-4
6th ,,	,,	95 @ 95-2	,,	102-4 @ 102-6

In Joint-Stock Shares nothing of importance has transpired.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	A.	P
The Jessore Public Library	13	4	0
The Engineer-in-Chief, Saidpur	9	0	0
Munshi Mahamad Ali, Gya	6	10	0
Baboo Nobinchunder Chuckerbutty, Umballa	13	4	0
,, Jadubkishore Acharjea Chowdry, Mooktagacha	13	4	0
,, Bangsheedhur Ghose, Mussaurhi	3	6	0
,, Mutty Lal, Secunderpere	1	1	0
,, Om itolal Biswas, Ballore	5	0	0
,, Kantychunder Mookerjea, Hooghly	12	6	6
,, Purmeshar Doyal, Arrah	13	4	0
,, Nilmony Deb, Allahabad	3	0	0
,, Kasubchunder Dev, Seetapore	13	4	0
,, Nilmadub Banerjea, Roghoonathpore	5	0	0
,, Joychunder Roy Chowdry, Simlagurh	12	0	0
,, Beharylal Chatterjea, Ramnagar	5	0	0
,, Kristonath Chowdry, Purneah	1	6	0
,, Omritolal Banerjea, Sarsoona Behala	3	0	0
,, Jadoonath Ghose, Dacca	10	0	0
,, Jodoonath Bose, Midnapore	10	0	0
,, Khettermohun Paulit, Ajoodhya	3	5	0
,, Gopeemohun Roy, Nagori	6	10	0
,, Pearymohun Mittier, Burranagar	5	0	0
,, Hurrymohun Roy, Dacca	20	0	0
,, Goneshchunder Chowdry, Boaleah	13	4	0
,, Abhayakumar Sen, Rajmehal	10	0	0
,, Girindromohun Chuckerbutty, Bhanga	10	0	0
,, Hemchunder Barruah, Gowhati	13	0	0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette,—*March 3*, 1880.

GENERAL.—Lieutenant J. F. Rivett-Carnac, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, in temporary charge of Godda, Sonthal pergunnahs, is appointed temporarily to be an Assistant Commissioner of the Third Grade, *vice* Mr. S. S. Jones, with effect from the 10th November 1879. Lieutenant Rivett-Carnac is also appointed to act, until further orders, in the Second Grade of Assistant Commissioners, with effect from the 7th ultimo.

In modification of the orders of the 13th ultimo, Mr. W. S. Wells, Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed furlough for eighteen months under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 30th proximo.

Baboo Rajendro Nath Ghose, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Rungpore, is transferred to Julpigoree.

Baboo Khetter Mohun Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Maldah, on leave, is transferred to Hooghly.

Baboo Ram Churn Lall, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mudhoobanee, Durbhunga, is transferred to Chumparun.

Baboo Rajkissore Narain, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sewan, Sarun, is transferred to the Sasseeram sub-division of the district of Shahabad.

Mr. W. M. Souttar, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and Chairman of the Corporation of the Town of Calcutta, is allowed furlough for seven months, under Section 21, Chapter IV of the Civil Leave Code, from the 20th March 1880, or such other date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr H. Beverley, additional District and Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly, is appointed to act as Commissioner of Police, Calcutta and Chairman of the Corporation of the Town of Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. M. Souttar, or until further orders.

Baboo Aushootosh Gupto acted as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Pubna from the 1st March 1879 to the 11th January 1880, inclusive.

Baboo Gobind Chunder Bysack, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensing, is transferred to Furreedpore.

Mr. D. W. M. Testro, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Bogra, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. F. Wyer, or until further orders.

Advertisements.

A Special Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, on Tuesday the 9th March 1880, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes

1. To confirm Proceedings of the Town Council at Meetings held on the 14th February and 2nd March.
2. To appoint a person to act as Jute Inspector on a salary of Rs. 250 per month.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

নূতন পুস্তক।

শ্রীকাশীন্দ্রনাথ বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়ের দ্বারা প্রণীত মায়া মৃগ। (দৃশ্যকাব্য) মূল্য ১৲ টাকা। ক্যানিং লাইব্রেরিতে, সংস্কৃত ডিপজিটারি। এবং চিনাবাজারে শ্রীপদ্মচন্দ্র নাথের পুস্তকালয়ে পাওয়া যায়।

THE SECRETS OF SUCCESS AT THE BAR.

Price Re. 1; Postage one Anna.

To be had at the Calcutta Book Depôt from Messrs. Rymohun Sen and Cousins, No. 134, Shiddeshur Chunder's Lane, Champatollah, Calcutta.

RAJ DURBHANGAH.

Bricks.—Tenders are invited for the Supply of about 175 lacs of *first class* bricks to be delivered on the site of the Moharajah's new palace at Durbhangah. Half of the total quantity to be supplied this year and the remainder next year. All further information to be obtained on application to the undersigned to whom tenders are to be addressed not later than the 20th Instant. Tenders to state the number of bricks proposed to be contracted for.

J. WHITFIELD, C. E.,
Engineer and Architect, Raj Durbhangah.
Durbhangah, 5th March 1880.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that a Convocation of the University of Calcutta for conferring degrees will be held at the Senate House on Saturday the 13th March at 4. P. M.

Graduates of the University in Academic costume are admissible on presenting themselves at the Senate House at 3. P. M.

Senate House, The 4th March 1880. } CHARLES H. TAWNEY. *Registrar.*

Notice.

GOALUNDO MELA.

An exhibition of Cattle, Agricultural produce, fruits, vegetables, Implements of husbandry, Machines and other articles will be held in Goalundo close to the Ghat Station from the 6th to the 13th March next, both days inclusive. Prizes will be awarded to the exhibitors of the best specimens.

This will afford a good opportunity to Traders to dispose of their articles.

MADANGOPAL SARKAR,
Assistant Secretary.

Notice.

HINDOO TEA COMPANY "LIMITED."

Extract of the Proceedings of the Compy.'s A. G. Meeting held on 22nd February 1880.

"12. Resolved that the arrears on account of 4th call and the amount of 5th call issued on 31st January 1880, be paid in within one month from the date of the notice to be published in a newspaper at Calcutta."

H. M. SANNIAL,
Secretary.

Darjeeling 10th March 1880.

Notice.

Sealed Tenders are invited by the Surgeon Superintendent of the Presidency General Hospital for the supply of Provisions, wines, clothing and miscellaneous articles to that Institution from the 1st April 1880 to 31st March 1881.

All particulars with blank form of Tender can be obtained at the Hospital between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M.

Tenders are to be addressed to the Surgeon Superintendent, General Hospital. They will be received up to the 28th of March and opened on the morning of the 29th of March 1881.

Calcutta, General Hospital March 1880. } J. JONES M. D. SURGEON MAJOR *Superintendent. General Hospital.*

Notice.

Is hereby given that the post of Head Overseer for the Bhaugulpore Municipality on a salary of Rs. 80 and horse allowance20, is vacant. Application to be submitted to the undersigned on or before the 20th March 1880.

Bhaugulpore The 3rd March 1880. } C. J. H. WARDEN. *Vice-Chairman.*

Irish Famine Relief Fund.

		Rs.	As.
Amount already advertised	...	33,614	0
E. R. Gaff Esq., Luckeeserai	...	10	0
Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.,	...	500	0
,, Ker, Dods and Co.	...	250	0
,, Wienhalt Brothers	...	150	0
,, Pappe Delins and Co.	...	50	0
J. F. Hewitt Esq., C. S.	...	50	0
Walter Thomson Esq., Behia.	...	500	0
James Mylne Esq., Behia.	...	150	0
Babus Barari Das and Kingalichuru Sircar of Peasara		100	0
J. O'B. Saunders Esq,	...	25	0
A. Heathen.	...	50	0
Baboo Ashootosh Dhur	..	10	0
Sreemutty Juggodomba Dossee	...	1,000	0
A. M. Bose Esq.,	...	34	0
Baboo Unodapersaud Banerjea	..	10	0
,, Kunjolal Bannerjea	...	25	0
,, Dowlut Chunder Roy and Brothers	...	100	0
G. H. Kiernander Esq., for March	...	10	0
E. R. Henry Esq., C. S.	...	100	0
H. Caley Esq., M. D.	...	50	0
Maharani Surnomoyee, C. I. E of Cossimbazar... (Supplemental subscription)		4,000	0
J. Wilson Esq., Proprietor of Wilson's Circus "Exclusive" of 50 tickets at 5 each	...	300	0
The Officers and Crew of Steam Tug Hunsdon	..	60	0
J. A. Anderson Esq.,	..	100	0
T. S. Anderson Esq.,	...	100	0
John Hay Esq.,	...	50	0
Robert Williamson Esq.,	...	50	0
Messrs, Halford Smith and Co.,	..	100	0
The Thacore Sahib of Lactor Kattyawar	...	100	0
A. Parsi	...	10	0
Pestonjee Eduljee Guzder Esq.,	...	51	0
Burjorjee Framjee Esq.,	...	50	0
D. B. Mehta and Co.,	..	25	0
M. H. Mehta	...	25	0
M, S. Mehta	...	15	0
W. Duff Bruce Esq.,	...	100	0
Rai Kishan Kumar, Zemindar, Mooradabad	...	400	0
Arthur Weeks Esq., C. S.	...	50	0
J. C. Geddes Esq., C. S.	...	100	0
L. B. B. King Esq., C. S.	...	80	0
Babu Brajendra Cumar Seal	...	30	0
Offertory St. Pauls Church, Ranchi	...	84	14
H. Gillon Esq., C. S.	...	50	0
T. H. W.	...	50	0
Messrs. John Davies and Co.	...	50	0
Mr. Macclesfield, Bhugulpore	...	5	0
Revd. J. B. Archer ,,	...	10	0
Mr. Griffith ,,	...	10	0
Mrs. Alexander ,,	...	10	0
H. J. Newberry Esq., C. S.	...	25	0
		Rs. 42,878	14

£1,000 remitted to the Duchess of Marlborough's Fund.
£1,000 remitted to the Lord Mayor of Dublin.

H. W. I. WOOD,
Hony. Treasurer.

Calcutta, 5th March 1880.

Postal Notice.

On and after the 15th March next there will be four deliveries of mails daily, both from the General Post Office and from the town sub-offices, at the undermentioned hours :—

1ST DELIVERY.....	7 A. M.	Paid correspondence only of the mails received by the Chord and Eastern Bengal Railways, &c.
2ND DELIVERY.....	9 A. M.	Registered and unpaid correspondence of the above and Northern Bengal mails.
3RD DELIVERY.....	1 P. M.	Cuttack line and Loop Train mails. Parcels will also be delivered at this delivery.
4TH DELIVERY.....	4 P. M.	Paid and Registered letters of the Northern and Eastern Bengal mails.

On Sundays there will be but one delivery at 9 A. M.

DESPATCHES OF MAILS.

There will also be a later closing of the undermentioned mail despatches from the same date.

AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Chord, Eastern Bengal, Katak, Midnapore, Diamond Harbour and Barraset mails. } Closed at 6-30 P.M.

Late letters will be taken up to 7 P. M. if fully prepaid with the additional fee one anna.

AT THE TOWN SUB-OFFICE.

For the above mails..... 6 P. M.

Calcutta General Post Office, The 27th February 1880. } E. C. GEORGE, Presidency PostMaster.

Native Child's Arithmetic Part I., Price 4 annas. By Braja Pati Banerjie. To be had at Roy Press Depository, Sanskrit Depository and Canning Library

---

GRIMAULT & CO.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

PARIS. 8, RUE VIVIENNE. **PARIS.**

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & CO. beg to inform the Public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies, all prepared according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.

The Diseases of the Chest, and the Consumption reputed in curable to this day will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime; Asthma, Bronchitis, the different types of Cough, never resist to its salutary influence.

To distinguish GRIMAULT & Co's Syrup of Hypophospite of Lime from numerous imitations made, the Genuine one is always Coloured in Rose.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
Matico Capsules and Injection.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S Matico Injection as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases. The Matico Capsules, specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving Nausea.

DUSART'S
Syrup of Lacto Phosphate of Lime.

Tonic, Reconstituent and Digestive of prime order, particularly suitable to Feeble subjects, Convalescents, old people, and Rickety Children, who find in them the Calcareous Elements entering into the Constitution of the Bones, well adapted to Ladies in the Family Way and Wet Nurses (whose milk it enriches

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
Indian Cigarettes.

Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic, Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Facial Neuralgia, and Insomnia are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

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A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent Sick Headache. It is the most veluable remedy against Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of Stomach or Bowels.

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SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.,	...	CALCUTTA.
BATHGATE & Co.,	..	Do.
BONNERJEE & Co.,	...	Do.
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TREACHER & Co..	...	BOMBAY.
RIGGS & Co.,	...	BANGALORE.

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THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK IN INDIA,

Silk Satins and Velvets of the very best quality,
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Velvet Pile and Brussels Carpets, in very rich designs,
Brocaded Reps for Purdahs and Curtains,
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WE beg to draw the attention of the various Educational Departments of Government, and of all Donors of Prizes to Colleges and Schools, to our large and varied Stock of SILVER MEDALS, suitable for Presentation to Students and successful Prize-winners.

The Empress Medal, Rs. 30 cash.

Having been repeatedly asked for a Medal bearing the representation of Her Majesty the Queen, we have just produced

THE "EMPRESS OF INDIA" COLLEGE AND SCHOOL MEDAL.

A GOLD OR SILVER MEDAL, of 1¾ inches in diameter.

Cash Prices { Gold Medal, in Case ... ... Rs. 200
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It bears on the OBVERSE the head and bust of Her Majesty, within the legend "Victoria Empress," and on the REVERSE a raised Laurel Wreath only; thus leaving space for inscription. *Vide* Illustration.

The Temple of Fame Medal 1¾-inch, Rs. 20 cash in case.
The Star Medal... .. .. Rs. 16 in case.
The Triumph of Industry Medal ..... Rs. 16 in case.
Plain Silver Medals, 1¼ inches diameter ... Rs. 10 in case.
,, ,, 1½ ,, ... Rs. 14 ,,
Silver Medals, with Wreath on each side, 1¾ inches diameter ... . Rs. 19 ,,

NOTE.—The prices quoted are for the Medals and Cases only. Any engraving or inscription which may be ordered to be cut upon them will be subject to a further charge, varying according to the cost of production.

Gold Medals we make to order, at prices ranging from Rs. 50 to 200.

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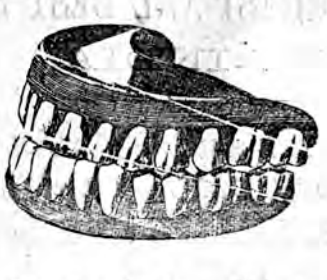

MESSRS. CORFIELD & Co., Surgeon Dentists of Calcutta invite the attention of the Native community to their celebrated Artificial Teeth. These teeth are not, as many are made of ivory or bone, but are made purely of *stone*. They may therefore be worn by Orthodox Hindus, without violence to their caste prejudices.

When fitted by Messrs. Corfield and Co.'s process these artificial teeth cause no pain and give no discomfort to the wearer, they are exact imitations of natural teeth, and enable the wearer to articulate properly, and to masticate perfectly, any and every kind of food. They thus not only contribute largely to the personal comfort but also improve the general health by ensuring the proper mastication of food, which cannot be accomplished by those who have lost their teeth and are without good artificial substitutes.

Prices regulated to suit the means of all classes.

CONSULTATION FREE

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THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

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Strong Wrought Iron Doors and Frames, and Patent Strong WroughtIron, Fireproof Safes.

These Safes are lined throughout with the best known Fire-resisting and Non-conducting composition. The Doors are protected by Chubb's Patent drill-preventive, in addition to the principle of fitting a plate of hardened Steel between the lock and door, and secured by Chubb's Patent Gunpowder-proof Locks, containing all the recently patented improvements.

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TERMS EASY—Cash.

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B. K. DATTA,
Homœopathic Practitioner.

WILL BE READY ON OR BEFORE THE 1ST OF MAY NEXT.

Tha Indian Student's Guide to the use of English Idioms.

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This Company is now prepared to undertake the lighting, temporarily or permanently, of Streets, Squares, Gardens, Palaces, Town Halls, Concert or Assembly Rooms, Durbar Halls, Railway Stations, Workshops, Factories, Mills, Press-houses, Docks, Jetties, Bridges, Towers, Beacons, Light-houses, Steamers, and any place where night work is carried on.

The light is further Specially suited for nautches, marriage fetes, Fairs, Balls and such entertainments.

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To HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ OF BURDWAN.

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KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,

Calcutta,

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Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 *Annas. Postage &c.*, 8 *Annas*
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

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CURE FOR HYDROCELE

If the disease be of one years standing, the use of one box only of this medicine is sure to cure. If it be of long standing, the regular use of the medicines for a longer period will cure 90 cases out of 100, and it is warranted to remove all complications such as fever, debility &c. however long they may have existed. It also restores the virile powers which have been lost on account of the malady.

Price per box Rs. 2, postage & 8 annas.
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C. K. SEN. & CO.'S
Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eye-sight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1. *Postage &c.*, 10 *As.*
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C. K. SEN & CO.'S
Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual constipation, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tolah.
Postage 4 As.

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

BISOD LAL SEN, KOBIRAJ,
Manager

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA

OR

PAINFUL MENSTRUATION (বাদক বেদনা)

A single administration during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception."

For particulars apply to Dr. Bhoobun Mohun Sircar, No. 77, Mooktaram Baboo's Street, Chore Bagan, Calcutta.—**Price Rs. 3-8,**

Sole Agents. B. M. SIRCAR. & Co.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native Druggists of Calcutta, obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta. Post free, at—4 oz., Rs. 6: 8 oz., Rs. 11: 16 oz., Rs. 20-12. Cash with order.

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RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.	**Rs.**	**As.**
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AMRITARASA.

DESERVING as it is of the name of Amritarasa it has been winnowing fragrance of its name by its most uncommon power of efficacy. It is infallible in the cure of the most obstinate diseases; such as Pthisis, Consumption, Headache, disease of the Heart, Asthma, Palpitation of the Heart, Acidity, Cholic pains of all kinds, Chronic Fever, Mercurial Affections, Spleer, Jaundice, Liver, Chronic Dysentery and various other disease. In all sorts of Female Affections it greatly contributes to the improvement of health. Mothers whose children were a prey to immediate death after delivey have seen them live and prosper after the application of this wonderful medicine. The medicine has a peculiar quality of being most uninjurious and can be applied to infants and ladies with delicate health without fear.

The cost of a phial is Rs. 5-8 and Postage about Re. 1-4. The parcels for abroad are well-packed and carefully forwarded.

INFALLIBLE CHOLERA PILLS.

The medicine is the best of its kind discovered and gives immediate relief. More than ninety per cent. patients are being cured. The cost of fifty pills, which can be administered in more than twenty cases is Rs. 5.

The following are the translation of and extracts from only a few of the testimonials from patients who were cured by the use of my abovenamed medicines. They will be published in full in the form of a Pamphlet soon.

HEM CHUNDRA BANERJI,
Missir Pokhra, Benares.

My freind Baboo Kristo Nath Singha was bitterly suffering for about four years from Piles, Gonorrhœa, Asthma and Debility. No one, for a moment, could believe that his health would be restored to him nor had they any hope of his life. As if inspired by the Almighty he began to use your Amritarasa and in a short time life was infused into him. The people here have taken it to be a miracle and the sufferers among them most importunately request you to take them under your treatment.

ESHUR CHUNDRA ROY,
Silk Factory, Chorebagan, Calcutta.

The patient who was suffering from the complication of Fever, Spleen, Asthma and other diseases has been thoroughly cured. His case was a hopeless one to Doctors and Boiddas who were consulted. The efficaciousness of your Amritarasa is wonderful.

RAM NARAIN SHAHA,
New Medical Hall, Bhaugulpore.

My youngest was under the treatment of many eminent physicians, owing to his suffering from Spleen, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa and sores in mouth, for a protracted period of several years with no effect. At last he had recourse to your Amritarasa by the application of which he has regained his health, beauty and his usual liveliness.

RAKHAL DAS CHUCKERBUTTY,
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shobha.

A person who had entirely been made useless by his Venerial disorder has been cured with the help of God and by the efficaciousness of your medicine.

JOY CHUNDRA LAHIRY,
Mymensingh.

Why should I refrain from enumerating the excellent qualities of your rare valuable and life-giving medicine "Amritarasa" A friend of mine who suffered for a long time from Head-ache and who tried every medicine English as well as Native has at last been relieved from his disease by using your Amritarasa.

RAJENDRA NATH DUTTA,
Secretary, Royna Club.

Amritarasa has been well-tried in the case of my mother who was suffering from colic pain. The result has been wholesome.

MOHIM CHUNDER BHUTTACHARJEE,
Gungarampore, Dinagepore.

Thanks to your "Amritarasa." I have seen the wonderful recoveries of Baboo Radha Nath Mokerjee and his wife from their respective maladies, fearful chronic dysentry and asthma of many years' standing.

SHAMA CHARN MITTRA,
Bansdiha.

It was customary with my wife that she used to bear forth children in an unripe state of pregnancy, and would not go byond six or seven months after conception and the consequence was that all the children she bore were lost one by one. I have now the greatest pleasure to inform you that after the application of your Amritarasa a male child was born of her, who has now arrived at the age of eleven months. Nothing bad is seen in his life. He is quite healthy.

GOUR SOONDER DASS GUPTA
Kirtepasha, Barisal.

A phial of your Amritarasa was used to check the attacks of Dysentery, Dyspepsia and Fever in a lying-in woman. She has perfectly recovered.

HURRI DOYAL CHOWDRY,
Worookshaha, Burdwan.

The wife of my friend was suffering from dysmenorhœia. In times the discharge of blood in her was frightful, and to such an extent that any one would swoon away before the sight. She was under treatment of every description. I am glad to inform you that she owes her recovery to your Amritarasa only.

RAKHAL DASS CHUKKERBUTTY.
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shabha, Nandan, Burdwan.

One of my relatives is almost entirely cured from the complication of such diseases, as chronic fever, spleen and diarrhœa of 7, 5 and 1 years standing respectively. With all these he was greatly reduced too. The efficaciousness of your Amritrasa is beyond description.

MADHUB CHANDRA BASU.
Mymari, Burdwan.

Amritarasa holds the most wonderful power of efficacy in the cure of hysteria, my wife had not had any attack of it since she used it.

SOORESH CHANDRA GHOSH.
Asstt. Surgeon, Roorki.

Eighteen times I procured your medicine which being administered in cases of Asthma, Gout, Chronic fever, Acidity and many other diseases proved quite successful except in the cases of two persons; my wife owes her recovery to this medicine.

DORGA CHURN BANERJEA.
Bhowanipur, Calcutta.

I bought your medicine to the extent of a sum of Rs. 500. This is a wonderful medicine. In most obstinate diseases it has shown its wonderful power of curing as if by charm. Its efficacy has been fully observed in the cure of such diseases as colic pain, asthma, new and chronic consumption, chronic dysentery, hysteria and other female affections.

KYLASH CHUNDRA ROY MAHASOY.
Zemindar and Honorary Magistrate
Dehoorda, Baleswar.

This wretch is not going to leave you even now but this time I have brought with me such happy news that I am sure I will not incur your displeasure.

Last year exactly in this time, I procured 2 phials of your Amritarasa which you might not remember. For the last 20 years I was suffering from Dyspepsia, Doctors and Kobirajes were consulted in vain. It was also made known to you that I was a great opieta. After the receipt of your wonderful medicine I used one of the two phials but not a particle of good had been done to me notwithstanding I was convinced that the medicine will not be of any use to me untill I can renounce the habit of using opium. But you know Sir, what a difficult task it is for a man like myself to leave opium. This year, however, for various reasons I have renounced my old habit of using opium and have used the remaining one phial with a wonderful wholesome result. I am now thoroughly convinced that I will have my relief by using this medicine. The disease being of many years standing I shall have to use it for a long time for which I send you Rs. 22 for four phials of your Amritarasa. Please comply. I request you not to give this medicine to any one accustomed to the use of opium because in doing so it will be brought to misuse.

SHURID CHUNDER BANERJEE
2nd Clerk, Tipperah Post Office.

Ten rupees worth Cholera Pills bought from you were all used with success. All the patients were cured.

ROMONI KANT ROY
Damrah, Manickgunge.

Ninety patients were cured by your Cholera Pills which I procured.

GOPAL CHUNDER ADHOORJA
Maliara, Doorgapore.

I have great pleasure to inform you that I tried your Cholera Pills in fifty cases, in all of which they proved successful except in the cases of 5 or 7 persons whose diseases were in their most advanced state.

C. W. RICHARDSON.
Chairman, Satara Munici[redacted]

I am requested by the Maharajah of [redacted] inform you that during the outbreak of Cholera here which happened to occur among the Maharaja's servants your pills were tried and proved to be the best remedy in the cur of this infectious disease.

T. B. MILLER.
Private Secretary.

I have great pleasure in saying that in the year 1876 I have cured 80 out of 86 persons suffering from Cholera with the pills of Baboo Hem Chundra Banerjee. The Civil Surgeon of Benares made an enquiry of me regarding these cures and has kept with him all the papers showing the result and written by my own hand.

GOPEE NATH SOOKOOL.
Benares.

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on 07 August, 2017

Advertisements.

THE ELEMENTS OF ARITHMETIC.

By Gooroo Dass Banerji, M.A., D.L.,

Price Re. 1-8.

May be had of Mookerji & Co., Calcutta Press, 84, Radha Bazar Calcutta.

NOTICE is hereby given that the monopoly right to quarry limestone, in the tracts bordering the Summessuri and the Moheskhali Rivers in the Garo Hills District, will be put up to public auction at the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Tura, on the 15th March 1880, on the following conditions :—

1. The Summessuri and the Moheshkhali tracts will be sold separately and each tract will comprise the land lying within one quarter of a mile on both sides of each River.

2. The leases to be in force for 10 years, *viz.* from the 1st April 1880 to the 31st March 1890.

3. The upset annual rent for either lease will be 500 Rupees, the highest bidder will obtain the lease or leases.

4. A royalty of Rs. 20 per 1000 maunds of lime stone quarried will be paid by the lessee to Government. The rent will merge in the royalty.

5. The Minimum outturn of each quarry is fixed at 40,000 maunds of lime stone per annum.

6. The rent will be payable in half-yearly instalments in advance *viz* on the 1st April and the 1st October.

7. The leases will be liable to resumption if the above conditions are not complied with, or if quarring is not commenced, *bona fide*, within two years of the sale of the leases.

H. West,
Deputy Commissioner, Garo Hills.

Deputy Commissioner's Office,
Tura, Garo Hills,
The 10th January, 1880.

NOTICE is hereby given that the monopoly right to quarry Coal, in the tracts bordering the Summessuri and the Moheshkhali Rivers in the Garo Hills District, will be put up to public auction at the Deputy Commissioner's office, Tura, on the 15th March 1880, on the following conditions :—

1. The Summessuri and the Moheshkhali tracts will be shold separately and each will comprise the land lying within one quarter of a mile on both sides of each River.

2. The leases to be in force for 10 years *viz.* from 1st April 1880 to the 31st March 1890.

3. The upset annual rent for either lease will be 500 Rupees, the highest bidder will obtain the lease or leases.

4. A royalty of 3 annas per 1000 tons of coal quarried will be paid by the lessee to Government. The rent will merge in the royalty.

5. The minimum outturn of each quarry is fixed at 10,000 maunds of coal per annum.

6. The rent will be payable in half-yearly instalments in advance *viz.* on the 1st April and 1st October.

7. The leases will be liable to resumption if the above conditions are not complied with, or if quarring is not commenced, *bona fide*, within two years of the sale of the leases.

H. West,
Deputy Commissioner, Garo Hills.

Deputy Commissioner's Office,
Tura, Garo Hills,
The 10th January, 1880.

FOR SALE.

A light, easy running and strong built omnibus containing 11 seats, a Steuart's Sidesweep C. spring Buggy and a Grey Arab horse entire. Apply to Babu Hurry Prosonno Chatterjee, Translation Department High Court.

Notice.

Russick Lall Sircar's Comprehensive Key to Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare, IN 2 PARTS COMPLETE, nearly (900) pages, 12mo. Price Rs. 2 two, and postage 2 annas.

Which is also a Key to Shakespeare's *four Great Plays*, and a hand-book of English idiomatic and colloquial phrases, and synonyms, to be had only at No. 77, Mooktaram Baboo's Street, Calcutta ; or Cossipore, via, *Baranagore Post Office* in the latter of which all money orders should be made payable.

THE
BENGAL BANKING CORPORATION Ld.
(REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT X OF 1866.)

With a nominal capital of twenty lacs of Rupees, divided into two lacs of shares of Ten rupees each, one rupee per share to be paid on application, one rupee on allotment of shares, and the balance in calls of not more than one Rupee per share, each call being subject to three months notice.

PROVISIONAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

A. M. Bose, Esq.—*Barrister-at-Law.*
Shibchunder Dev Esq.—*Ex-Deputy Collector.*
Nilmoney Mittra Esq.—*Civil Engineer.*
Doorgamohun Das Esq.—*Vakil, High Court.*

The head office of the Bank will be situated in Calcutta and branches established in such places as Chittagong, Silchar in Cachar, Gowhatty in Assam, Jalpigoree, Bhagalpore, Monghyr and other centres of commerce, where there are great facilities for conducting Banking operations.

The object of the Bank will be to afford every facility for extension of commercial and trading business and thereby to encourage legitimate development of the resources of the country in all directions.

The Bank offers to pay until further notice interest on deposits as follows :

CURRENT OR FLOATING DEPOSITS @3¾ **per cent per annum on the minimum balance of Rs. 20 or upwards at credit during the month.**

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

With 15 days' notice of withdrawal,	@ 4	per cent per annum.	
With 3 months'	ditto.	@ 6	ditto.
With 6 months'	ditto.	@ 7	ditto.
With 9 months'	ditto.	@ 8	ditto.
With 12 months'	ditto.	@ 9	ditto.

The Corporation will allow to the shareholders interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on deposits and sums paid on calls from the date of payment till the business of the Bank commences.

The Prospectus and Forms of application for shares may be had from

BHOOBUN MOHUN DAS,
Secretary to the Corporation,
7, *Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.*

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

President.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Report by the Directors

PRESENTED TO THE
Sixty-ninth Annual General Meeting of the Company,
Held at Edinburgh on Friday 4th April, 1879.

The Directors submitted the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December, 1878.

Life Business.

During the year there were issued 1034 Policies, assuring £1,034,651, the new Premiums on which amount to £33,,022-17-3.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 20 Endowments, were 262 in number, arising under 322 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amounts, with Bonus additions, to the sum of £220,243-10, after deducting reassurances.

The Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,852,566-11-3, being £140,689-19-8 above what it was on 31st December, 1877. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

Annuity Business.

In the Annuity Department 55 Bonds were issued securing the sum of £2,969-0-6 yearly, and for which, the Company received the sum of £28,892-9-4.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.
1, Hasting Street, Calcutta.

Local Board of Directors :

R. A. Lyall, Esq. (Lyall, Rennie & Co.,) Merchant.
E. T. Roberts, Esq., Solicitor.
Robert Steel, Esq., Merchant.
General Agents for India : ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

N. B.—Persons assured with Profits in this Company are not liable as shareholders or members of the Company.

Lime Supply for Bengal.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the leases of the undermentioned Lime-Quarries situate in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Assam, will be put up to Auction sale at the office of the Deputy-Commissioner of Sylhet at Noon on the 15th March 1880.

The leases will be for three years and seven months commencing from 1st April 1880 and ending 31st October 1883.

Not more than three leases will be permitted to be purchased in one interest.

Any quarry not worked, *i. e.*, not worked to turn out more than 40,000 maunds per annum, will be liable to resumption, and the Government will be at liberty to work such resumed quarry by direct agency.

The rent will be payable half-yearly in advance.

Further conditions will be duly notified at the time of sale.

No.	Names of quarries.	Where situate.
		Jaintia Hills.
1	Nongthalong Poonjee.	*North.*—By Padoo and Pamtadong Poonjees. *South.*—By boundary of Sylhet district. *East.*—By old road leading from the plains to Amwie Poonjee. *West.*—By Moonghat river and Borseel.
2	Moorali Cherra ..	*North.*—By Sootang Poonjee. *South.*—By northern boundary of Rowai lime-quarry. *East.*—By Looba or Looke river. *West.*—By Western limit of lands appertaining to Moorali Poonjee.
3	Roopnath ...	*North.*—As far as limestone exists northward within lands pertaining to the village of Roopnath. *South.*—By boundary of Sylhet district. *East.*—By Ooloo Cherra river. *West.*—By old road leading to Amwie Poonjee from the plains.
4	Lama Pooshee ...	*North.*—By Lakadong. *South.*—By boundary of Rowai limestone quarry. *East.*—By western boundary of the lands pertaining to Morali Poonjee. *West.*—By Moonghat river and Borseel.
		Malai Soh-mot State. *Khasi Hills.*
5	Nokria Cherra ...	*North.*—By south bank of Majdoora. *South.*—By Pandendish jungle. *East.*—By Mashim Khasia's garden. *West.*—By Shia Sing Khasia's garden.
		Maharam State. *Khasi Hills.*
6	Ramsemdem Rajke	*North.*—By Chapngar. *South.*—By Pook Cherra. *East.*—By Kalaram Rai Cherra. *West.*—By Hurrin Tilla Dhul.
		Bhowal State. *Khasi Hills.*
7	Bhowal Cherra ...	*North.*—By Chota Teekar Tilla. *South.*—By Kala Pani, *alias* Pukri Blei. *East.*—By Mongla-mora Tilla. *West.*—By Cherra Khowri Cherra
		Maodon *Khasi Hills*
8	Ka Long Long ...	*North*—By Maw Ngein *South*—By Chillai Cherra *East*—By Umjinden Cherra *West*—By Waiblei and Chilla Cherra
		Maharam State *Khasi Hills*
9	Tangla ...	*North*—By Komoni Teekor as far as lime-beds exist *South*—By Pak Cherra *East*—By Dhaymalia river *West*—By Kalaram Rai Cherra
		Maharam and Maiong *Khasi Hills*
10	Manai Cherra ...	*North*— *South*— } By forest and jungle lands pertaining to Maharam *East*— *West*—By Jadukata, *alias* Pona-thirth river
		Maodon *Khasi Hills*
11	Umjindem ...	*North*—By Lumrai-by-nem *South*—By Lum Tenget *East*—By Umiap *West*—By Umjindem Cherra
		Dwara Nongtyrmen. *Khasi Hills*
12	Bor Syrmai ...	*North*—By Pan garden *South*—By Ka Lad-Luka *East*—By Lumdilong *West*—By Lum-raitruth
		Khasi Hills
13	Silai Cherra ...	*North*—By Lum-khar-proh *South*—By Um-sao-leim *East*—By Silai river *West*—Lum-di-long
		Khasm. *Khasi Hills*
14	Mokertilla ..	*East*—By the Moonghat river *West and North* } By lands pertaining to Maoloon and Umshapiang Poonjees *South*—By the Pyen river

W. F Trotter,
Offg Deputy-Commissioner
Khasi and Jaintia Hills.

Shillong
Deputy Commissioner's Office,
The 23rd December 1879.

NOTICE.

The Medicine for Leprosy of all kinds is for sale at reduced price. Apply to

Rajkristo Mookerji,
Belghoriah.